...Commission Merchants
...wich, Worthington & Co.
...ND & MIXER, Packers
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
...Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water street, Chicago, Ill.
...ARD, MITCHELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
148 South Water Street, (Hilliard's Block, Chicago.)
...RD SACKET, COMMISSION MERCHANT
...& NORTON,
...PROOF WAREHOUSE,
...E & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
...TKIN & CO., GENERAL Commission Merchants, ...SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
...STEVENS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
...RTON, ROSS & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, General Commission Merchants, No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.
...EN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 135, South Water Street, CHICAGO.
...HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office, No. 12 River Street, ...HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. ...in Beef, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lard, Tallow, &c.
...RRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 24 South Water street.
...EDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street.
...AFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...under new Board of Trade Rooms, South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
B. THOMPSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 253 South Water Street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
...HAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE.
...HADBOURNE & WETHERBEE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 213 South Water street.
...RIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building. ...ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
...URPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 193½ South Water street, Chicago.
...EELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally.
...WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants.
...WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 218½ South Water street.
...CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street.
...RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 148 S. Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago.
...VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building.
...WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.
...SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.
...UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.
...WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the Purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 218½ South Water street, Chicago.
...ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
...PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ...South Water Street, Chicago.
...ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
...SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS. ...LA SALLE STREET.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE. ...OSBORNE BROTHERS & CO.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

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The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY OCTOBER 5, 1860. NUMBER 83.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

Mr. Lovejoy's Appointments.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy will address the people of Illinois on political topics at the following times and places:

Pontiac, Livingston Co. ......October 8
Belvidere, Boone Co. ......October 9
Joliet, Will Co. ......October 10
Rock Island ......October 12
Sumner, Lawrence Co. ......October 17
Salem, Marion Co. ......October 18
Pana, Christian Co. ......October 19
Eureka, Woodford Co. ......October 20

The above list of appointments has been revised and corrected by Mr. Lovejoy himself.

EXTRA PAPERS.

Extra copies of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE of Wednesday last, containing the verbatim report of Senator Seward's speech; also extra copies of this morning's issue containing the records of S. A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson on the Slavery question, can be had at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE counting-room, No. 53 Clark street.

MR. LOVEJOY'S APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Lovejoy informs us that his list of appointments for the following two weeks, as *first* published in the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, and as they appear in our issue of to-day, are *correct*. The confusion arose from a change made at a late hour on Tuesday evening after the original copy given to us had been placed in type.

THE SWELL MOB PROCESSION.

For two weeks past the Douglasites of this city have been drumming up men to carry torches for their procession and money to pay for them. The great Republican procession on Tuesday evening was composed exclusively of Wide Awakes in uniform, and none others were allowed to take part in it. The pro-slavery procession last evening was composed of a swell mob—every man and boy who could be induced to carry a torch being pressed into the service. The procession this evening is being gotten up on the same principle.

DOUGLAS' RECORD.

It is expected that there will be an unusual number of Douglas men in the city to-day, and we are sure they will thank us for devoting the whole of the inside of this number of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE to extracts from the published speeches of their favorite, extending over the whole of his political life. We cannot doubt they will much prefer having their recollections of his past utterances revived, to listening to the speech which he has come here to deliver; for the latter has been spoken in one half the States in the Union within the last ninety days, has been published in all the Democratic and many of the Republican papers of the country, and there are few people who can read at all that do not know it now about as well as Judge Douglas himself. The extracts which we give will be found to be much fresher, and, we doubt not, far more interesting by reason of their great variety, than the same old speech which, if Judge D.'s bronchitis does not trouble him, he will repeat for the hundredth time to-day. We shall expect the thanks of our Democratic friends for the immense labor incurred, in poring over Congressional records, newspaper files and biographical sketches of their candidate, for the purpose of collecting in a single view his many positions on the great question which constitutes the main issue of the present canvass. Zealous as Democratic editors proverbially are, we do not believe any one of them, from Maine to Georgia, could have been induced to make the compilation which we give to-day. We charge nothing for the labor, and will sell extra copies of this day's paper so cheap that the Democracy can afford to scatter it broad-cast over the country. Let every Democrat take home with him a good supply for such of his neighbors as are not here to take part in the demonstration. It will doubtless be received with thankfulness, and be read with profound interest by all of the admirers of Mr. Douglas. We can imagine the pleasure with which they will trace his progress, by these extracts,—from Jeffersonian Democracy to Calhounism—from Congressional intervention for freedom in the Territories, to Supreme Court intervention for Slavery—from eulogizing the Missouri Compromise as being "akin to the Constitution," to lifting his "ruthless hand" for its subversion—from giving clamorous support to Popular Sovereignty, to an equally clamorous favoring of Supreme Court sovereignty—from advocating the exclusion of Slavery in the Territories, to urging the passage of a sedition law for the fine and imprisonment of Republicans for favoring the same thing—from looking with confidence for the adoption of emancipation laws in the Slave-holding States, to the expression of the belief that the safety of liberty depends upon the preservation of Slavery in those States—from professing entire indifference as to whether slavery is voted up or voted down, to his exultant boast in the United States Senate that he had been instrumental in planting Slavery in New Mexico—in a region of country five times as large as the State of New York, and carrying it one degree and a half further north than the South had ever expressed the wish that it should go. Surely, this must be capital reading for a Democrat—better than the last new novel—better than the sensation stories in the New York *Ledger*—better than the inimitable personations by Collins in the "Colleen Bawn!" In anticipation of the tremendous rush which will be made by the Democracy for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, we have printed a large extra edition, and shall keep the forms on the press all day, in order to supply the demand, however great it may be. A liberal deduction will be made on large orders from the Democratic Central State Committee. Mr. Douglas will be supplied with copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, to frank to his admirers throughout the free States, free of charge. Don't be modest, gentlemen—send on your orders.

H. V. JOHNSON.

We print to-day a complete record of the political acts and opinions of the Douglas candidate for Vice President. Short as it is, there is no public man in America, not even Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, the author of the "mud-sill" theory, who has conceived and expressed so many heresies as are justly attributed to him. His crude, half-formed notions, touching the division line of authority between the Federal Government and the individual States, the sovereignty of Congress over the Territories, and the rights of Slavery under the Constitution, are those which are common among the politicians of the South—those which Breckinridge and Yancey avow—those which the necessities of Slavery, in its contest with Free Labor, have compelled all the buyers and sellers of men to sustain. We pass them by. They are so contradictory to the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, so widely at variance with the policy and practice of the Democratic party before Slavery took possession of it, so recent in their origin, dating no further back than 1847, that they do not, in the North, merit serious refutation. We print them only to give the lie to the claims of Democracy and Popular Sovereignty which will be made for this man Johnson here to-day. But there is another part of this record which challenges the attention of every laboring man in the North. We prove by quotations, the accuracy of which Mr. Johnson dare not deny, that he stands committed to the monstrous doctrine that capital should own its labor—that the men of toil who will gather around the stand from which he will utter his unmeaning platitudes, should be the slaves of the richer man by whom they are paid—that the mechanic who works for a thrifty boss should be his chattel—that the man hired by a Water street grocer to drive a dray should be his property as much as his horse—that the hod-carrier should be the life-long unpaid servant of the builder—in a word, that Capital is that for which Law should be made, and that Labor and the Laborer, should like Slavery and Slaves be at the mercy of usurpation and force! He makes no reservation as to color, sex or condition. His rule is all embracing, and no man who works for wages can escape its operation. "Capital should own Labor." Yet this man Johnson, who practices, on a scale commensurate with his capital, the theory that he is not ashamed to avow—who is the owner of his servants, his field hands, his blacksmiths and his carpenters, with effrontery that is equalled only by the atrocity of his principles, comes here to persuade servants, farm-laborers, carpenters, blacksmiths, draymen and hod-carriers, that he is the man for their suffrages—that HAMLIN, who never bought and sold a man in his life, who pays his laborers fair wages for a fair day's work, who would not enslave a man a whit sooner than he would murder him, is not a friend of free principles, and that the interests of Freedom would be unsafe in his hands! We care not for explanations, as unsatisfactory as they are insincere, extorted by the exigencies of the canvass, which Johnson's friends say he has made. The opinion is recent. It was, when uttered, deliberate; and whatever he may do here, there is no State in the South in which he dare disavow it. "Capital should own its Labor." Yet laborers—thank God! few of them are Americans by birth—swell this man's triumph when he comes. To lick the hand that smites them, is a trick that few Americans have learned. In spite of the corruptions which slavery has wrought in the moral sense of the nation, honest toil is not yet despised!

The Sycamore Wide Awakes.

One of the finest and largest companies from abroad, in the Republican Wide Awake procession of Tuesday night, was the Sycamore Company, commanded by Capt. Alonzo Ellwood and Lieuts. Stiles and Janes. The Company carried 141 torches, besides the music. They were excellently drilled, and marched with soldierly precision and regularity. Our readers who saw the procession, will remember the large, splendid looking Company, handsomely uniformed, each man in red-top boots. We believe they stood second highest on the list of competitors for the prize banner. There is no more Wide Awake Republican town in Illinois than Sycamore.

A BET OFFERED.

Douglas Men, Please Attend!

CHICAGO, October 4th, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:—

As there will be a crowd of the wire-pullers and fuglemen of the Douglas party of Illinois, in this city, for the next day or two, I suppose that some of them will be willing to back up their opinions, everywhere expressed, that Douglas will be elected. Now, to test their sincerity, I propose the following bet:

$100 that Douglas will not be elected President in 1860 by the people or by the House;
$100 that he will not carry *sixteen* States;
$100 that he will not carry *fourteen* States;
$100 that he will not carry *twelve* States;
$100 that he will not carry *ten* States;
$100 that he will not carry *eight* States;
$100 that he will not carry *six* States;
$100 that he will not carry *four* States;
$100 that he will not carry *one* State;
$100 that Lincoln will be elected.

These bets to be taken together. The attention of the blow-hards is asked for these plain propositions. A note addressed to "WAGER," care of PRESS AND TRIBUNE office, will receive prompt attention.

Connecticut Town Elections—Great Republican Gains.

Connecticut elected Town Officers in most of her townships yesterday, and the returns are overwhelmingly Republican. Norwich, New London, Bridgeport, Meriden, Glastenbury, Coventry, New Britain, Branford, and South Windsor, are among the towns we have heard from as going Republican—many of them gains; others carried by largely increased majorities. The vote was generally large for Town Meetings. Norwich polled very nearly 2,000 votes, and turned out her Democratic officers by over 200 majority. Meriden gave us 60 majority last Spring; now 242. New Britain, South Windsor and Branford are among the towns gained by the Republicans.—*N. Y. Tribune, 3d.*

A Douglas Break in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1860.

The evidences of Douglas's weakness at the South thicken daily. Jas. L. Wilson, one of the Democratic electors in the First District of Virginia, who was nominated as a Douglas man, has withdrawn and has given in his adhesion to Breckinridge and Lane. He is a prominent Democrat in Isle of Wight County, Va., one of the great Democratic strongholds.

What Walker relied on in his late raid—The Emperor Napoleon implicated as his accomplice.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of the 25th inst., has the following:

Gen. Walker visited this city, about five or six weeks before he went down to Ruatan. He had been here a little while previously and left unfinished a negotiation about a small amount of funds. The last time he came, his only object was to meet on business Dr. Wm. H. Rives, of this city, who at the time happened to be absent in Florida. The General therefore only remained from eight in the morning until four in the afternoon.

During these few hours, Gen. Walker had very full, if not unreserved, conversations with Col. Joel Riggs and the senior editor of this paper, both in this office and that of the Southern Insurance Company, of which Col. R. is Secretary. In those conversations, (which in the main were of the same tenor as those held during a previous visit,) he made one or two statements, in regard to which he imposed an obligation of secrecy only so far as it should be necessary to protect his enterprise. That at an end, there is no reason why we should not publish these statements, as showing, in part at least, on what Gen. Walker relied.

To both Col. Riggs and ourself, General Walker stated (in conversations held during both visits, but with most emphasis, and particularly during the last,) *that he had assurance of assistance from the French Government, if he should be able to regain control of Nicaragua.* He alleged that there was a perfect understanding between that Government and himself, *that if he would establish the institution of slavery, by law in Nicaragua, the French Government would see that the French commercial marine should bring to Nicaragua as many slaves from Africa as could be profitably carried there.* He expressed to us the utmost confidence in this arrangement, and to Col. Riggs's question "if the Emperor of the French himself signified his approval of the arrangement?" he answered distinctly, "Yes, the Emperor himself has been approached and I have guarantees"—or words precisely tantamount. He did not, of course, indicate the channel through which the arrangement had been made; but that he placed absolute faith in it, was obvious to any one who knew him. We believe that he added to us, that there were details of the arrangement, which it was needless and would be improper to mention.

The General at the same time informed us that he had been for some weeks sending men down singly, or in pairs to Ruatan—Which, he said, was only forty five miles from the coast of Honduras; that his agent there was an old Alabama river boatman, of intelligence, who kept public sentiment all right in Ruatan and himself advised; that he had paid out all the funds he could raise, in Ruatan passages; was here to obtain $4,000 which had been partially promised him, with which and 100 or 200 men, and the arms of the Susan, (all at Ruatan in good order,) he could go over to Honduras and work his way into Nicaragua, where he hoped to get control of the transit route, and receive accessions from both ends. He assured us he had so many friends in Nicaragua, among the natives, that a small white force only would be necessary.

PERSONAL.

Rev. D. A. C. Cox, of Baltimore, has declined the presidency of Trinity College, Hartford. He had been unanimously chosen by the trustees.

—It is rumored that the new husband of Mrs. Cunningham, of Burdell notoriety, has deserted her.

—A young lady of Cincinnati, just returned from Europe, states as a positive fact, that an aristocratic Englishman inquired of her, if Cincinnati was a Slave state!

—The Albany *Statesman* says it is finally settled that the wife of Governor Morgan shall be invited to open the ball with the Prince of Wales, at the Academy of Music, in New York.

—The New York *Churchman* attributes the drowning of Herbert Ingraham, of the London *Illustrated News*, to a special Providence, as a punishment for his having purchased Swinehead Abby for a residence, which it considers a sacrilege that must carry a curse with it!

—The New York *Evening Post* records the death of Mrs. Margaret Lewis Livingston, daughter of Morgan Lewis, formerly Governor of this State, an officer in the war of the Revolution, a Major General in the war of 1812. His father, Francis Lewis, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON AND HIS RECORD.

HE GOES FOR A TERRITORIAL SLAVE CODE.

He Goes for Dissolution of the Union.

He Denounces Popular Sovereignty.

HE SAYS SLAVERY IS THE NOMINAL CONDITION OF THE TERRITORIES.

In another part of this paper we give the Political Record of Stephen A. Douglas on the Slavery Question. We present below the Political Record of Herschel V. Johnson.

MR. JOHNSON ENTERS THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

On the 14th day of February, 1848, Mr. Herschel V. Johnson entered the Senate of the United States, as appears from the following extract:

"Mr. BERRIEN presented the credentials of the Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, appointed by the Governor of the State of Georgia a Senator of the United States to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. WALTER T. COLQUITT.

"Mr. Johnson, having taken the oath prescribed by law took his seat in the Senate."—*Congressional Globe* 1847-48; page 349.

THE ORIGINAL ANTAGONISM BETWEEN DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

The original antagonism between Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson broke out in the Senate on the 7th day of July, 1848. Mr. Douglas was then in favor of the prohibition of slavery in the Territory of Oregon, and in fact introduced an amendment to the Oregon bill for that purpose. Mr. Johnson was violently opposed to the principle of allowing either Congress, *or the people of the Territories*, to prohibit slavery. On the 7th day of July, 1848, as aforesaid, Mr. Johnson took the floor on the on the Oregon bill and made a speech filling eighteen columns of the *Globe*. From this speech we make the following extracts:

PROTECTION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

"It remains now to consider the question involved in the amendment proposed by the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis.) That question is, whether it is *the duty of Congress to guarantee to the slaveholder who shall remove with his slaves into the territory of the United States the undisputed enjoyment of his property in them, so long as it continues to be a Territory.* Or, in other words, whether the inhabitants of a Territory, *during their territorial condition*, have the right to prohibit slavery therein."—*Congressional Globe, Appendix, 1847-8; page 891.*

NO POWER WHATEVER CAN EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM THE TERRITORIES.

"For the purpose of this matter, it matters not where the power of legislating for the Territory resides—whether exclusively in Congress, or jointly in Congress and the inhabitants, or exclusively in the inhabitants of the Territory; the power is precisely the same—no greater in the hands of one than in the other. *In no event, can the slaveholder of the South be excluded from settling in such Territory WITH HIS PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.*"—*Cong. Globe, Appendix, same vol., same page.*

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY SQUELCHED.

"But suppose that Congress have the right to establish a Territorial Government only, and that then all further governmental control ceases; can the Territorial Legislature *pass an act prohibiting Slavery? Surely not.* For the moment you admit the right to organize a Territorial Government to exist in Congress, you admit necessarily the subordination of the people of the Territory—their dependence on this Government for an organic law, to give them political existence. Hence, all the legislation must be in conformity with the organic law, they can pass to act in violation of it—none but such as it permits. Since, therefore, Congress has no power, as I have shown, to prohibit slavery, *they cannot delegate such a power to the inhabitants of the Territory;* they cannot authorize the Territorial Legislature to do that which they have no power to do. The stream cannot rise higher than its source. This is as true in government as in physics.

"It is idle, however, to discuss this question in this form. For if Congress possesses the power to organize temporary governments, it must then possess the power to legislate for the Territories. If they may perform the greater, they may the less; the major includes the minor proposition. Hence, Congress has, in all cases since the foundation of our government received a veto upon the legislation of the Territorial Governments, *as is absolutely necessary*, in order to restrain them from violations of the Constitution, and infringements of the rights of the States, as joint owners of the public lands. If, therefore, an act of the Territorial Government, prohibiting slavery, should be sent up to Congress for approval, *they would be bound to withhold it, upon the ground of its being an act which Congress themselves could not pass.*—*Cong. Globe same vol. same page.*

THE PEOPLE CANNOT EXCLUDE SLAVERY FROM A TERRITORY.

"But suppose the right of legislation for the Territory be in the inhabitants, can they prohibit slavery? *Surely not*; and for reasons similar to those which show Congress cannot.—*Same vol. same page.*

SLAVERY GOES BY ITS OWN FORCE INTO THE TERRITORIES.

"Now is not slavery in the United States a political as well as a municipal institution? It is municipal in that its entire control and continuance belong to the State in which it exists; and it is political because it is recognized by the organic law of the confederacy, and cannot be changed or altered by Congress without an amendment of the Constitution, and because it is a fundamental law that three-fifths of the slaves are represented in the national Legislature. Being political, upon the execution of the treaty of cession with Mexico, IT EXTENDED *EX PROPRIO VIGORE* OVER THE TERRITORIES OF NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA. Then I say if a fellow citizen of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. Mangum) were to remove with his slaves to New Mexico, his right to their use and service is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, 'AND NO POWER ON EARTH CAN DEPRIVE HIM OF THEM.'"—*Cong. Globe, same vol., page 892.*

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IS RIDICULOUS AND ABSURD.

"If you aver the broad proposition that the inhabitants of the Territory, *by virtue of the right of self-government*, have the right to exclude slavery therefrom, I ask, how many inhabitants shall there be to enable them to do this? Shall it be five hundred, or ten or twenty thousand? Shall a few thousand people in Oregon—a vast territory—a small part of which is now inhabited—determine this question for all future generations, and fix their destiny for all time to come? Shall a few thousand half civilized Mexicans, inhabiting the Territories of California and New Mexico decide what institutions shall exist there? *The idea is ridiculous and absurd.*"—*Cong. Globe, same vol. same page.*

HIS LATER VIEWS ON THE SAME THEME.

Mr. Johnson is one of the few persons belonging to his party who stuck to one set of opinions on the slavery question through thick and thin. He holds the same opinions concerning the "ridiculous" character of Popular Sovereignty in 1860 as he did in 1848. On the 4th day of June last in the Democratic State Convention of Georgia, Mr. Herschel V. Johnson in company with three others, submitted the following resolution, in the form of a minority report, to that body:

"*Resolved*, That we reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, with the following additional proposition:

"That the citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with THEIR PROPERTY OF ANY KIND, in the organized Territories of the United States, and that under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dred Scott, which we recognize as the correct exposition of the Constitution in this particular, slave property stands on the same footing as all other descriptions of property, and that neither the General Government, NOR ANY TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT, can destroy or impair the right to slave property; that property of all kinds, slaves as well as any other species of property, in the Territories stands upon the same footing and is entitled to the same protection; and, subject to like principles of recognition and PROTECTION in the LEGISLATIVE, judicial and executive departments of the Government.

"HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,
"THOS. P. SAFFORD,
"H. K. MCCAY,
"H. COLVARD."

In a letter dated May 28, 1860, addressed to a Southern gentleman, and published in the Southern papers, Mr. Johnson says:

"*I believe that it is the right of the South to demand, and the duty of Congress to extend, protection of person and property at every stage (including slave p) in the Territories during their territorial state.* This is no new opinion. I advocated this doctrine as far back as 1848, in the Senate of the United States. If you have any curiosity to see the argument, I refer you to my speech on the Oregon bill, delivered 7th July that year, and reported in the Congressional Globe. How unjust, therefore, are the insinuations with which you interspersed and interlard your editorial comments that all are in favor of 'Squatter sovereignty' who happen not to agree with the seceders of the Charleston Convention! I repel the insinuation so far as it may be intended to apply to me, come from what quarter it may, and *plead my own own record in vindication.*

HE GOES FOR THE RIGHT OF SECESSION AND DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

In Mr. Johnson's speech of July 7th, 1848, we find the following paragraph added as a sort of impotent shaking of the fist at the North:

"But suppose Mr. President, you have the right to prohibit Slavery in the Territories of the United States, what high political consideration requires you to exercise it? And I must see that it cannot be effected without producing *a popular convulsion which will probably dissolve the Union.* Then why hazard all that is valuable in this glorious Confederation, for the small purpose of suppressing an imaginary evil, for so short a period of time? Is the good to be accomplished worth the FEARFUL EXPERIMENT?"—*Cong. Globe, Appendix, 1847-48; page 893.*

Again, on the 30th of August, 1851, Mr. Johnson wrote a letter to certain gentlemen who had invited him to attend a "Southern Rights" barbecue in honor of Col. Robert McMillen, in which he took the most revolutionary grounds concerning the right of Georgia to secede from the Union. He said:

"*The great issue, then, I repeat, is the right of a State to secede from the Union*, and the correlative absence of any right, on the part of the Federal Government to force such a State back into the Union. *It cannot be evaded by* THE SENSELESS CLAMOR OF UNION! THIS GLORIOUS UNION! The integrity of the Union is not assailed by the Southern Rights party in Georgia. Its true friends are those who insist upon maintaining the rights resulting from the sovereignty of the States. Its real enemies are those who, from behind it, as a 'masked battery,' level their destructive artillery against the strongest outposts, by counselling submission to aggression, injustice, and robbery because, like a 'wolf in sheep's clothing,' they come under the hypocritical garb of compromise. Then let a vigilant people look well to their true and only issue involved in the pending campaign—the right of a State peaceably to secede from the Union.

* * * * * * * * *

"Whoever observes the signs of the times cannot fail to see that the RIGHT OF SECESSION *will probably*, AT NO DISTANT DAY, ASSUME THE FORM AND MAGNITUDE OF PRACTICAL IMPORTANCE. The South is in a permanent minority in our Federal Legislature. The tide of Northern fanaticism abates not in its frenzy and insolence. It presses on rapidly to the consummation of its diabolical designs. And what is to be the South upon its progress? Have we any, under the established rules of parliamentary law? Can we expect any justice at the hands of the present Free-Soil Executive and his Cabinet? Can we effect anything by argument and appeals to the reason of our Northern oppressors? Can we obtain shelter under the broad shield of the Constitution? No! All these are impotent as pack-thread to restrain an irresponsible and fanatical majority.

"THE RIGHT OF SECESSION MUST BE MAINTAINED. IT IS THE LAST, THE ONLY HOPE OF THE SOUTH. Let us maintain it with unanimity, and we can hold in check the spirit of abolition and consolidation. But if we yield it the whole theory of our federative system is changed, and we are in the power of those whose mercy is like that of the wolf to the lamb. If we yield it we not only proclaim in advance, that we will submit to usurpation and aggression, but we do worse—we admit that we have no right to resist. And that is political vassalage. With sentiments of high regard, I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

To Messrs. Robt. A. White, Turner Clanton, T. W. Fleming, Committee.

ABOUT "CAPITAL OWNING LABOR."

Mr. Johnson could not let the opportunity slip of insulting the workingmen of the North, in his recent speech at Pittsburg. He denounced them as "slaves"—as men "owned by their employers;" varying his favorite theory that "capital should own labor," by asserting that "capital DOES own it. In speaking of slavery, (we copy from the *Gazette's* report,) he said:

"LOOK AT THE SLAVES IN YOUR OWN WORKSHOPS! THEY ARE DRIVEN TO THE POLLS AT THE BECK OF THEIR MASTERS, UNDER PENALTY OF BEING DISCHARGED!"

"This," says the *Gazette*, "was received with indignant cries of "Not so!" "No, sir!" "No, no!" "No, sir-ree, bob!" and so on, the workmen in the crowd giving the insulting falsehood the most emphatic denial. A voice in the crowd asked, "What about Capital owning Labor?" He answered by repeating the insult, in substance: "I do not believe," he said, "in one white man owning another, as the masters in your workshops do!" This, also, was received with the same indignant response of "No! No!" "Not so!" and Mr. Hershel Vesuvius took to belching about "Popular Sovereignty," to escape from the aroused hostility of his audience."

THE DOUGLAS RECEPTION.

THE SENATOR ARRIVES IN CHICAGO.

His Entree, Incidents, Speeches.

The most extraordinary preparations have been in progress for some time past, for the reception of Senator Douglas, as the standard bearer of the half-tribe of the Squatterites, by his Chicago friends. It had been down on the bills for an earlier period by some weeks, but no sooner was it known that Gov. Seward was to appear before our Chicago Republicans, than the Squatterite managers preferred to come on in the afterpiece and see how large a gathering would be given to the noble Senator of New York with a view to measure their own efforts by the same.

We think they have already enjoyed a full measure of regret, at this change in their programme, in voluntarily bringing themselves into so close juxtaposition with the noble ovation of Tuesday last. They have been diligently at work, however, and drummed out a gathering for last evening and to-day by exertions of no common order.

Judge Douglas was to come in over the Michigan Central railroad at 8 P. M. It was decided to meet him at Michigan City, sixty miles from Chicago, and a special train was chartered by the Squatterites to convey the Reception Committee to that place. They were to leave there yesterday morning, and *ten cars* were insisted on, as the managers were confident that *five hundred* persons would go out to meet Little Dog. They telegraphed the figure to Michigan City and assured the unhappy innkeepers that five hundred persons would be down on the morning train and require dinners there yesterday. There must have been cold dinners waiting and wasted yesterday at Michigan city, for by hard drumming, and a free train, only *ninety-five* persons went out to meet the object of the ovation.

The train reached this city in return a little after eight o'clock last evening, and Judge Douglas and the Committee left the cars at Park Row, being there received by a torchlight procession and escorted through the principal streets to the Tremont House.

The Squatter leaders had their press gangs in active operation all yesterday, pressing the Irish laborers, coal heavers and draymen into their torch-light procession. Three-fourths of the whole turnout were "hired by the hour." Every fellow and ragged boy who would agree to walk in the procession was provided with a torch gratuitously. The dray horses were saddled and the drivers mounted on them and furnished free with a lamp and stick. The Douglas committee bought 1,000 caps and gave them away to all who would promise to join the march. By employing these extraordinary methods the ranks were swollen out to 1800 or 2000 men and boys. Three counts made 1820 to 1910, and one count made by a Republican and two Democrats made the number 2,421, horse and foot, men and boys, music and officers included. This was several hundred the highest report that was made; 288 were mounted, being the draymen before mentioned.

The regular organized and drilled "Ever-Readies" corresponding to our Wide Awakes, did not exceed 400, including two small companies from Aurora and Batavia. All the rest of the torch-bearers were pressed into the service for the occasion, raw Celts—men and lads—many of them fresh from Cork and Tipperary.

We presume that the turn-out to-night, when recruited by all the arrivals by railroad, will much exceed that of last night. Though the advertised programme set forth "Douglas is to be welcomed on his entrance into the city with a *grand torchlight procession* and escort, in which all Clubs and Associations are requested to join, including those arrived from abroad," putting the turn-out at the largest estimate, and adding all the scrapings, urchins and rabble to the regular companies,—still it fell short of being *one-third* as numerous as the Republican procession, which was composed exclusively of regular uniformed, organized and drilled Wide Awakes—all solid voters. This distinction must not be left out of sight in drawing comparisons between the turn-out to-night and the Tuesday night procession, which was a Wide Awake procession exclusively.

The decorations and illuminations at the Tremont House were those prepared for the ovation of Tuesday evening, used at second-hand. Besides this, we counted three saloons on Randolph street and two on Clark that hung out colored lanterns, purely with an eye to business, perhaps, to lure in thirsty Squatterites.

The procession marched two abreast, and skillfully avoided long drawn out inspection by making short turns not set down upon their line of march. Thus they passed up Madison, Clark, Lake and State streets, or nearly an entire circuit.

At the Tremont House, on the Dearborn street front, a very large crowd gathered at the hour of expected arrival and kept their patience and their places remarkably well for nearly two hours. It was past ten o'clock P. M. when Judge Douglas made his appearance upon the balcony. He was received in a brief speech by Col. E. D. Taylor. Judge Douglas made but a brief and informal speech in reply.

Taken altogether, the Squatterite reception last evening fell below what had been promised, but furnished an instance of what a few determined wire pullers can do with a few hundred voting cattle, who are contented to vote either in Bridgeport, in any or all our city wards, or in some adjoining county, so that so that "expinses" are paid and whiskey free.

There is joy in Kilgubbin on the occasion of a Squatterite ovation. Let all who would study this material—all that is left to Squatterism—avail themselves of the opportunity to-day and this evening to be furnished.

The Douglas Record.

We print to-day, on our second page the political record of Stephen A. Douglas. It is a document of much value, especially to all Squatterites, from whom we shall expect large orders, which we can fill from our extra edition at our counting room. Single copies ready for mailing to all points in the Northern States. Let everybody read Mr. Douglas's political history

ANOTHER BODY FOUND AT RACINE.—We learn that on Wednesday a body was found on the lake shore at Racine, supposed to be one of the victims of the Lady Elgin disaster. It was that of a German woman, 25 or 30 years of age. She had on a hoop skirt, a small check delaine dress; her chemise was plated like a bosom to a man's shirt. She had on a plain gold ring marked on the inside of same, "June 21st, 1859," a pair of gaiters with heels on same; by the looks of the bottoms they appear new. She measured about 5 feet 6 inches. The remains are much disfigured. She had a black cord around her neck, with a small charm attached. The Coroner of Racine has kept a part of the dress and the shoes.

A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—Coroner James yesterday held an inquest on the body of a female infant, the child of Mary Geboy, a domestic at No. 38 West Adams street, born on Tuesday last, and found dead under circumstances that seemed to warrant an investigation. A post mortem examination showed that the child was healthy and full grown, and had been born alive. The girl is in a feeble condition and will remain where she is until she can be removed to the jail on a Coroner's warrant to answer a charge of child murder.

KEEP WARM.—The chilling winds of last week remind one to have the stoves in good order. New ones must often be provided, and in such cases the best are the cheapest. For the latest improvements, purchasers will find what they want at J. W. Loomis', No. 143 Lake street. See advertisement.

GRAND IMPERIAL TABLEAUX.—A series of splendid tableaux will be produced at the fair now being held in Metropolitan Hall on Saturday evening of this week. From the character of the parties engaged, we prophesy them a splendid success.

MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.—Everybody who purchases a ticket in the piano lottery at the Fair now being held in Metropolitan Hall, runs a grand good chance of winning an $300 piano for the small prize of one hundred pennies, precisely.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—Dr. Lowell Mason, the great American composer, will lecture on music before the Institute to-day at 11 o'clock.

Last night the Institute was favored with a most excellent lecture from Dr. Burroughs of the Chicago University.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION.

Address by Bishop Janes.

SECOND DAY.

Session opened by reading of scriptures, singing, and prayer by Father Stocking.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

The call of the roll was discontinued unless ordered by Conference.

Geo. Haas and Frederick Conrad were passed as Deacons of second year.

Wm. Feising and Jacob Bletsch were elected to Deacons orders under the rule allowing Deacons to be appointed in Missionary Districts.

Jacob Dal, Wm. Meyer, D. J. Holmes, A. W. Paige, W. H. Smith, Wm. A. Cross, G. W. S. Smith, G. L. Wiley, H. W. Reynolds, M. E. Jacobs and Isadore Liens were continued and passed to second years standing.

At their own request P. S. Lott and J. A. Hammond were discontinued on account of ill health.

Leonard Clifford, J. Schaffer, W. Ricker, already deacons, were admitted to full connection with the Conference.

Geo. C. Lyons, C. M. Webster, Wm. Foreman, James N. Martin, H. Eberhardt, C. Schneider, Matthew B. Triggs, Wm. Winter, John E. Hibbard, O. Hutchens, and John Rinder were passed as Deacons of two years standing, and elected to full connection with the Conference.

J. J. Keller, absent on account of affliction, was continued on trial.

The death of John W. Sovereign since last Conference was announced.

Rudolph Bruck at his request, was placed on the superannuated list.

GENERAL ITEMS.

During the session Bishop Baker was introduced to the Conference, this being his first visit to them, and took his seat in the chair.

An appeal was made by a visiting brother in behalf of a destitute church, resulting in a collection of forty five dollars.

The question arising, Bishop Janes stated that, for mal administration, preachers were amenable to the Annual Conference; for vicious administration to the Quarterly Conference.

On motion of Dr. Eddy, it was "Resolved, that the Committee on Public Worship be requested to make provision for the administration of the Lord's Supper to-morrow (Friday) evening at 10½ A. M.

P. Judson referred to rumors afloat reflecting upon his character, and requested that a committee be appointed to investigate them. On motion of Bro. Boring the vote of yesterday passing the character of Bro. Judson was reconsidered, and a committee of five ordered to be appointed, in accordance with his request.

VISITORS.

Bishop Janes introduced to the Conference: Dr. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian Church; Dr. Patterson, of the Second Presbyterian Church; Bro. Stewart, of the Ohio Conference; Bro. Brown of Newark, New Jersey Conference; Bro. Fisher, of the Kansas Conference; Bro. Fiegelbaum, of the Iowa Conference; Bro. Miller, of the Wisconsin Conference; Bro. Penfield, of the Black River Conference, and Bro. Sampson, of the Wisconsin Conference.

CHARGE BY BISHOP JANES.

The candidates for full connection with the Conference, thirteen in number, ranged themselves around the altar for the public examination required by the Discipline.

Bishop James asked each one, in accordance with disciplinary rules, the following questions:

Have you faith in Christ? Are you going on to perfection? Do you expect to be made perfect in love in this life? Are you groaning after it? Are you resolved to devote yourself wholly to God and his work? Do you know the rules of society? Do you keep them? Do you constantly attend the sacrament? Have you read the form of Discipline? Are you willing to conform to it? Have you considered the rules of a Preacher, especially the first, tenth, and twelfth? Will you keep them for conscience sake? Are you determined to employ all your time in the work of God? Will you endeavor not to speak too long or too loud? Will you diligently instruct the children in every place? Will you visit from house to house? Will you recommend fasting or abstinence, both by precept and example? Are you in debt?

These questions were answered audibly in the affirmative; excepting the last, in response to which it appeared that but one or two were in debt, and these had the means of payment.

Bishop Janes then proceeded to deliver to the candidates an "address," or "charge," in substance as follows:

"I apprehend, brethren, that this is the most solemn hour of your history. I know not what may occur in the future of your lives; I know not what exigencies may overtake you or the responsibilities you may be called upon to assume; and yet I am impressed with the conviction that there will be no hour so weighty with solemnity and concern as this present one. I am persuaded the dying hour will bring with it no such solemnity. In the Christian ministry he that putteth on his armor boasteth not himself, but he that putteth it off. If, in the last hour, we can say with Paul, "I have fought, I have conquered," there come no fears about the crown of rejoicing.

"You have here, now, declared a solemn purpose, and made a devotement of yourselves to it, which in my judgment is more comprehensive and absolute than can be made by any other men, but those standing in your place and assuming your responsibilities. On what page of history will we look to find so complete a self consecration to other objects? There have been men of science steadfastly pursuing nature; patriots devoted earnestly to their country; but who of them professed to devote himself always and wholly to the pursuit. But you have said here that you were 'resolved to devote yourselves *wholly* to God, * * determined to employ *all your time* in His work.' this purpose filling your hearts? Is it graven there? God help you to keep that promise, for, in that promise kept, you will find a daily inspiration gushing forth making your lives sublime, beautiful and blessed.

"But how are you to carry out these determinations? The questions you have answered, and the rules of the Discipline to which they refer, if examined carefully, candidly and thoroughly, will be found to give all the advice needful for the government of your life and ministry.

"Avoid all affectation." This affectation of consequence and official dignity, which is sometimes assumed in the ministry, is wholly unfitting, belonging neither to the office or the character. Be simple, honest and candid in all matters of deportment and conversation. This matter of deportment is of importance. Very slight causes may nullify the influence of great talents. We are but earthen vessels, and a small crack may cause a great leakage. A questionable has may suffice to give unjust impressions of vulgarity or rowdyism. Slovenliness may indicate inattention to cleanliness and lack of delicacy of feeling. A very little thing may serve to embarrass a strong man in the successful fulfillment of his duty as a christian minister. All these things should be cared for by us who stand in this solemn relation.

"Deportment in the pulpit is a matter of importance. The Discipline is direct, upon this subject. 'Take care of anything awkward or affected, either in your gesture, phrase, or pronunciation.' He who relies on the worth of his matter, and is heedless of his manner, errs exceedingly. Probably few speakers are more likely to acquire some awkward habit than extempore preachers. The young extempore preacher requires great unction to be unembarrassed and natural. And as students unconsciously form habits while engaged in intense thought, so do young men while orally elaborating thoughts in the pulpit. And it is a kindness in your Presiding elder or senior brethren to inform you of these, and their advice should be received in all good spirit, and heeded. The advice of the Discipline, to avoid speaking too long or too loud has also reference to this, showing that the wisdom and experience of the Church has thought this matter one worthy of especial notice. It has long been an opinion of mine that the minister needs to study elocution quite as much as rhetoric or logic; not in order to acquire an artificial manner of speaking, but to become natural and winning in his deportment. If you will examine the influence of public speakers, you will find that their manner has quite as much to do with their success as anything else. This naturalness of manner and tone is important in another respect—that of health. There is no necessity for impaired health to proceed from frequent pulpit exercises.

"Every one, no matter how great his attainments, how valuable his gifts, must visit from house to house. If you can do this, as Paul did it, 'warning every one, day and night, with tears,' you will find your ministry crowned with success. The general mistake on this subject is in supposing that visiting the members of the Church, or at most the congregation, satisfies this duty. I cannot so understand it. You must go, not only to those who need you least, but to those who need you most. And who are they? Are they those who have been brought to a knowledge of religion; who have family worship in their homes; who are wont to assemble in the sanctuary? Are they not the ignorant, the neglected, gathered in garrets and cellars and in the suburbs; who have no Christian influences; whose habits are leading them directly from Christ, and whose lives are constantly and inevitably tending to death? These are perishing by our sides, daily, and they need us most—most. They are a class by themselves, shut out from all good impressions. The poor inebriate—lacking power to break his bonds, above all others needs your pastoral assistance and sympathy to enable him to recover and turn to God and salvation. Suppose at the first attempt they are not willing to accept your message, will you turn away and leave them? Did Christ do so? And are we not his embassadors and representatives, following after his example and to be filled with his spirit. All over the country this work is claiming your earnestness and devotion; and though you speak in the pulpit with the tongue of angels, your duty is not done till you have borne the gospel message to every by-way and hedge with the sympathy of a christian man. God pities that minister who preaches, no matter how eloquently on Sunday, and then rests, laboring only on his sermons till the Sabbath comes again.

"You have also engaged to spend a portion of your time in *reading, meditation and prayer*, to improve yourselves for the work for which you are set apart. Periodical literature, desultory reading will never make you able ministers. As public professional men, it is right and desirable that you should be informed as to occurrences of general interest, progress of movement. But after all this will not qualify you for the more serious duties you are called upon to perform. The Bible and such books as help to its thorough knowledge is what you need. It is the Bible you are to preach. Science and nature may be brought in to illustrate, but the *subject itself is the Bible*, and what it reveals. A sermon with Christ or salvation in it but incidentally, no matter where or by whom preached, is not a gospel message. A great amount of reading is not useful. Many men read books all their lives, and are incapable of being of use to themselves or others. My experience is, that in New York those most frequently seeking our aid are educated men, graduates of Universities, coming from the seats and centres of learning, with great attainments but no practical, useful ability. They cannot do good to themselves or to those around them. If they are so fortunate as to secure some professional chair they may lecture well on subjects which they have heard lectures about all their lives. And so it may be with you, if you have not thought and meditated and felt, and realized, your knowledge; so that we know what we know outside of our libraries, and can use it as occasion needs. Your studying must be done with prayer. Devout study and prayer make the Christian minister. And your people will appreciate this labor as well as any other you may engage in. They know and feel at once whether the sermon has been studied and prayed over, and drawn from the experiences of your heart. Let me assure you this being a minister is a serious thing, and requires earnest, constant effort. When the time comes that you no longer feel the necessity of study, no longer pray over new sermons, but re-preach your old ones, then it is time to depart from your position. The vivacity, beauty, freshness and power of your pulpit services fade. You will continue to grow so long as you work, and ceasing to work you decline. A retired business man and an unstudying minister are both about alike. Neither are ever of much use to the world, and the sooner they are called to Heaven the better for them and the world. Your whole lives must be devoted. If any of you have had the advantages of a full education, I am glad. But if you ever feel that you have finished study you are mistaken, and making a false step.

"The Discipline says: 'Be punctual. Do everything exactly at the time.' There is a moral influence in this. The young man who did not present himself for examination for his course this year does not feel the happiness of him who did. There is a letting down of moral feeling in want of punctuality and remissness to duty, affecting the heart as well as reputation and influence. That minister who lets storm or tempest deter him from fulfilling a distant appointment to preach feels differently from him who went, meeting only two or three gathered together but Jesus in their midst.

"One thing more, and without this all else is baseless and useless. Have you that faith in Christ which works by love, and purifies the heart? Are you going on to perfection? Are you *groaning* after it? You have answered these questions but now. But if these are required for your entry into the ministry, can you fulfill its farther duties, and meet your responsibilities as pastors with a lower religious experience? How, with any less, can you talk to the penitent seeking comfort; advise the believer groaning after higher attainments; take your place by the bed of the dying, standing one side of the departing spirit with angels waiting for its departure, and do your office there? When you are satisfied with less, then depart from your position. Do not remain when this yearning leaves your experience. You must preserve it or fail in your fidelity to man and God.

"So how great—how high—an office are you called, the mouth of God to man, the embassador of the Lord Jesus Christ to fellow men. What other being moves in such a work? Who can desire anything else, when once moved to this by the Holy Ghost? If anything can make men and angels weep it is when one permitted to preach the everlasting Gospel is found hankering after some other pursuit. Suppose at the time of the Incarnation, God had chosen some one of the angels, and said to him, Go to Bethlehem, and announce there that my son will come on earth for the salvation of men, and that the answer had been, I am *so happy* here in thy presence, and the world is so full of sin, so full of misery, and I have so little affinity with it, that here I would rather remain. Or suppose the messenger to have started on his mission, and some star to enchant him by the way, with unexpected interest, and his desire to be, Let me linger here. But high as that office—glorious as that mission, ours is higher and more glorious. We not only proclaim "Unto you a son is born;" we add "Your Saviour died." And he who is privileged to make this announcement, and then refuses or lingers or turns back, wooed by the world, deserves damnation the deepest and direst. If there be one here in whose heart there is any hesitancy, leave not this altar till the Holy Ghost shall qualify you for the work. Let there be no trifling here. So vast is this work that all the heart and power is necessary to its fulfillment. We ask to-day, and with emotions we cannot utter, will any of those who have so solemnly consecrated themselves to this work ever make shipwreck of their faith? With these vows and covenants clinging to them, will any go down to darkness?

"To day we greet you in the commencement of your course. I trust the record made to day of each of you will be "approved, admitted, elected". When the close comes and that other entry of death is made, may the record be—"He finished his course with joy." And in the day of eternity, may the Master, whose work you are to do, say to you "Well done, good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"

The singing of the hymn "How beauteous are their feet," and a prayer closed this impressive feature in to-day's session.

Bishop Janes is a very pleasing speaker. He has a winning voice, a natural and impressive manner, and a distinct enunciation. His style is clear and simple, with no straining after effect. He chooses plain Saxon words, and arranges his matter so simply that it seems to the unpracticed very easy to say all he has said. For this reason his discourses linger in the memory. It would be impossible to convey by any report the solemn impression of his charge to-day.

The session of the Conference was closed by the singing of the Doxology, and prayer by Bishop Scott.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT SUIT.—Among the suits brought at the present term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this District, is one which is not merely important to the parties themselves, but possesses an interest for no inconsiderable portion of the community.

The suit we allude to is that of Jarvis Case against George W. Brown, of Galesburg, the subject of it being an alleged infringement by the latter of a patent belonging to the former for an improvement in corn-planters. Mr. Case (as his declaration on file informs us) claims that the contrivance in the planters manufactured by Mr. Brown, known as the *double drop*, is (at least in the manner in which it is applied by Mr. Brown) purely an invention of his own, covered by a patent issued to him several years ago, and that Mr. Brown's appropriation of it in the machines aforesaid is without the shadow of warrant or authority. Mr. Case's idea of the number and extent of Mr. Brown's infringements, seems to be no small one, as the declaration above referred to claims damages to the amount of a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. If Mr. Brown's business has been at all proportionate to Mr. Case's claim, this suit and its result must be of interest to a large number of farmers, who having purchased and used the forbidden fruit in which Brown has been dealing, have become alike liable with him to the owner of the patent.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—To-night the beautiful drama of the Colleen Bawn will be repeated for the fourth time for the benefit of Mr. Collins who has made a great hit as Myles Na Coppaleen. The drama has drawn crowded houses every night, and we presume the theater will be packed to-night.

N. B.—We would call *special* attention to an advertisement in another column addressed "To Railroad Companies."

ATTENTION TENTH WARD WIDE AWAKES.—Division C of the West Side Wide Awakes, you are requested to attend the meeting at Henry Niemyer's this, Friday, evening, at half past 7 o'clock precisely, as business of importance will come before the meeting. Let every member be on hand.

Per order, C. P. RUGER, Pres't.
O. G. FAVOR, Sec'y.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Pure Native Wine, made from the Illinois wild grape, excellent for invalids. Sold by E. H. Sargent, Apothecary, corner Randolph and State streets.

STEREOSCOPES.—A good stereoscope and twelve views can now be procured from McNally & Co., for twenty-five cents! Intending purchasers will do well to call and examine our specimens before buying elsewhere.

GRAND GALA WEEK. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS FOREVER.—The Peak Family Swiss Bell Ringers at Kingsbury Hall, October 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th. Also on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock. oc2-4t*

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—We have this day reduced the price for dyeing dresses to one dollar. Shawls and other articles at greatly reduced prices. COOK & MCLAIN, 123 South Clark street. se29-1w.

New York, Sept. 29th, 1860.

JOSEPH BURNETT, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: For some time past, I have been using your Cocoaine, and consider it far preferable to anything I have ever used for the hair.

If my endorsement is of any value, you are perfectly at liberty to use it.

Respectfully yours, FRANK LESLIE.

Oct2 1m-WF&S

SUPERB JEWELRY.—Those who desire to feast their eyes upon articles and gems of beauty, should step into the Jewelry establishment of Messrs. Hoard & Hoes, 117 Lake street. They have the finest assortment of Pearl work ever offered in this city, some sets costing $500. Their windows are the most attractive of any on Lake street, and persons passing seldom resist the temptation to walk in. Genuine articles of Jewelry and Silver Ware are offered at such *low prices* that they rarely leave empty-handed. oc2 4t

☞ We recommend our friends to the dyeing, cleaning and repairing establishment of Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street. Save your money by taking your old clothes to these gentlemen at once, who will astonish you by the skill displayed in this branch of business. Your only disappointment being in the small sum asked in return for their valuable services.

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.—There will be a joint discussion at North's Amphitheater on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9th, upon the following question: "Is the establishment of Slavery in the National Territories inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States?"

Affirmative—C. B. Waite, Esq.
Negative—Dr. N. S. Davis.

The discussion to commence at 7½ o'clock, and to close at 9½ o'clock. All parties are invited to attend. By order of the Committee. 8t

PAPER HANGINGS AND CURTAIN FIXTURES.—Now is the time to buy, for you can select from one of the largest stocks ever offered in Chicago, and which is being offered at the lowest living prices for cash. Country merchants are also especially invited to call and examine our stock. B. F. CHASE & Co., 109 Randolph street. se29-6t.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.* It has no rival.—*Scientific American.* They are the favorite of families.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE AWARDS OF 1860.
FIRST PREMIUM OF U. S. FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF ILLINOIS STATE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.
FIRST PREMIUM OF CHICAGO MECH. INSTITUTE.
Office, 167 and 169 Lake Street.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa. oct2-10t

☞ Who would not rather pay 25 cents per gallon more for pure, unadulterated Kerosene, than to buy the common Coal Oil CALLED Kerosene. If you wish the Simon pure, or have any old Lamps to be altered, go to Noble's Lamp and Oil Emporium, 122 Clark street, or to the Branch, 157 West Madison. sep22-12t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-1y

CHURCH'S BEST RASPBERRY JAM from Sugar Island, Michigan. The best made. For sale only at No. 22 State street. au8-2m

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3d, by Rev. A. D. Eddy, D. D., WILLIAM GRAHAM, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to GEORGIA H., youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.* jal-b894-y

LOST.—A Check for $10.20, dated Chicago, Oct. 4, 1860, made by B. F. Downing & Co. on E. I. Tinkham & Co. The finder will please return it to this office, payment having been stopped. oc5x1t

FOUND.—A Wallet containing a small amount of Money, which the owner can have by calling at Jones & Laute's Iron Store, corner of Franklin and South Water sts., proving property and paying for this advertisement. oc5x1t

PACKING BOXES.—As good as new at DRAKE & BRO'S, 184 Clark st. oc5x1t

COACHMAN.—Wanted, by a young German man, a situation as Coachman, or to take care of horses. Has no objection to go any length in the country. Can be heard of and seen at Mrs. Bates' Agency Office, 171 Washington street. oc5x1t

TO RENT.—A New Two-Story Cottage on Huron street, between Market and Franklin. Good neighborhood. Rent $10 per month to a good tenant, till May 1st, 1861. Address Box 3433, P. O. oc5x1t

NAILS CHEAP.—100 kegs assorted cut Nails from 3d to 30d for sale at No. 10 South Market street by FORD & NORTON. oc5 1b 1w

TO RENT.—Houses No. 304 and 306 West Madison street. Also, house Nos. 9 and 11 Price Place, first street and between south of No. 163 West Jackson street. Also, house No. 301 South Wells street, and house No. 18 Charles street. For Sale—3 beautiful 40x150 feet residence lots at Union Park. EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, 42 Clark st. oc5 3t

FOR SALE.—360 Acres of Choice Land LANDS for sale or exchange for good City Property. The land is in Wisconsin, on the Oconto River, thirty miles above the mouth, near Eldridge & Bacon's Mills. Also, two valuable Horses, Buggy, harness, &c. For further information, apply to ROS'T K. HILL, Proprietor of Garden City House. oc5 d154 1m

A. W. FREEMAN. DENTIST, 101 ...WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO......103 Just East of Clark Street. No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. oc5 60 1y

A FEW MORE AGENTS WANTED—To supply the country with Venten's Improved NEEDLE THREADERS. All our agents are doing a profitable business. Every family wants them, and now is the time for rapid sales. Apply at 149 Wabash avenue, or address P. O. Box 3731, Chicago, with stamp. oc5x1t

HASELTINE & CO.—COMMISSION MERCHANTS In FLOUR, GRAIN, PORK, BEEF, HIDES, WOOL, GRASS SEED, FURS, BUTTER, &c., 247 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO. oct4 d186 3t

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE to Let, on Wabash avenue, in good order, Supplied with Gas and Water. Inquire of Mr. Collins, 36 Dearborn st., in basement. oc5x1t

A SUIT OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, with Board to a Lady and Gentleman, or two single Gentlemen, at 221 Wabash avenue. Rooms furnished with gas. Also, a furnished Hall Bed-Room. oc5x1t

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Young Man, as Book-keeper or Copyist. Has had several years experience in Conveyancing, Paying Taxes, &c., and with qualifications in an excellent penman. The best of reference given. Inquire at 183 Lake st. oc5x1t

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, for a small family. No children. Possession wanted in November. Address P. O. Box No. 3358. oc5x1t

TANNERY ON THE SOUTH BRANCH FOR SALE.—Those who wish to engage in the business of Tanning will hear of a great bargain by addressing P. O. Box 1139, or by calling at 82 Dearborn st. The Tannery is all new with all modern improvements complete; a twenty horse power engine. Also, 168 cords of Bark in good order on the premises. Everything is complete and can be started in twenty four hours. Will be sold low for cash. oc5x1t

WALL PAPER, Window Shades, Paper Curtains. Greatest Variety, NEWEST STYLES, Lowest Prices, —AT— DRAKE & BROS., Painters and Paper Hangers, 184 ......CLARK STREET......184 (oc4 d191 3t)

TO NEW ENGLANDERS And all Others in want of STOVES. The place to find the best Cook, Parlor, Hall, Office Factory and Store Stoves, is at 143 ... Lake Street ... 143 Of A. C. BARSTOW & Co.'s manufacture, Providence, R. I., among which are the celebrated BAY STATE COOKING, HARP COOKING, HELP MEET, MODEL COOK, PARLOR COOK, DIAMOND HEATER, PYRAMID HEATER, VICTOR GAS BURNER, VILLAGE AIR TIGHT. And many other new and improved Coal and Wood Heating Stoves, ALL WARRANTED. Together with a full and select assortment of Cutlery and Builders' Hardware. Nails and Tin Ware, Sheet Iron, Copper, Zinc and Galvanized Iron, executed by some of the best Mechanics in the country. Prices Reasonable. J. W. LOOMIS, oct4 d192 1m 143 LaSalle Street.

MERCHANT TAILORING —AND— Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. B. L. HULL. 64 ......DEARBORN STREET......64 (Under the Matteson House) Invites attention to his large and superior stock of the best and latest styles for Fall and Winter wear, of Cassimeres, Cloths, Vestings, AND FURNISHING GOODS, &C. From long experience as a Cutter, he guarantees As Well-made and as Good Fitting a Garment as can be obtained. B. L. HULL, Merchant Tailor, oct4 d189 1m 64 Dearborn Street.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES. Any R. R. Co. wishing to commence or continue the construction of its Road, can probably make an advantageous arrangement with a Chartered Bank of large issue, by which the early completion of its entire line will be secured. The work on several promising routes is now suspended through want of means. To such an end is a most desirable opportunity. Address RAILROAD, Box 1579, Post office. oc5x1t

100 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

New Advertisements.

RICH FALL MILLINERY.—H. W. WETHERELL Is now offering one of the largest and most elegant stocks of Retail Millinery Goods Ever exhibited in this city, and invites the Ladies of Chicago, very confidently, to an examination of the same. He is happy to announce the arrival of the popular Miss WILLIAMS from the recent New York Openings, who comes FULLY PREPARED To answer the expectations of the most fastidious. [oc5 d197 3t]

FIRE PROOF SAFES.—At Prices so Low, It is no object for parties to think of looking about for Second-hand Safes. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, oc5 d193 3t 197 South Water Street.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Scrofula.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Leprosy.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery. For sale by all Druggists. oct5 '60 1y

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn. ☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock. ADMISSION:—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00. FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 4. BENEFIT Of the Popular Irish Comedian and Vocalist MR. COLLINS. Who will appear in his great Character of MYLES NA COPPALEEN, In the Great Irish Drama of THE COLLEEN BAWN, Which has been witnessed by CROWDED HOUSES every night this week, and received universal praise because of its New and Beautiful Scenery, By the talented Scenic Artist ......J. W. WEYTAL. New Mechanical Effects by ......D. PRATT. Thrilling and Novel Situations, Exquisite Music, and an Unapproachable Cast of Characters.

THE R. SANDS GIGANTIC COMBINATION CIRCUS. Comprising the most Talented Performers, most Magnificent Stud of Trained Horses, and the most surprising Troupe of Contortionists and Acrobats in the world, forming the most Splendid Combination of Attractions ever offered by any travelling Company in the United States. The magnificent establishment will make its entrance into town preceded by the Grand Chariot of Apollo, DRAWN BY A TEAM OF GIGANTIC MULES The Band Chariot will be followed by the Fairy Equipage of Cinderella, Drawn by a Team of TWENTY SHETLAND TRICK PONIES. Among the more celebrated of the Equestrian Performers will be found Mme. Virginia Sherwood Mr. Charles Sherwood, MASTER CHARLEY, MONS. THEODORE, MONS FERDINAND, MADEMOISELLE IDA, THE TOURNAIRE BROTHERS, Don SANTIAGO GIBBONOIS, The Great Spanish Contortionist, from El Corso Madrid. WM. H. BERDEU and WM F. HOGLE, CARLO CONRAD, TONY PASTOR, The Great American Clown, Satirist, and Humorist. THE BENOIT BROTHERS, BEN HUNTINGTON. And a numerous Troupe of Vaulters, Tumblers, Acrobats, Gymnasts, Equilibrists, Jugglers, Comic Singers, &c. Post's New York Cornet Band. Will Perform at CHICAGO, opposite Court House, On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, 1860. ADMISSION, Box 50 Cents......Pit 25 Cents. No Half Price. Doors open at 2 and 7. To commence at 2½ and 7½ P. M. oc2d187 5t

CHICAGO DANCING ACADEMY, in Knight's Building, Dearborn street, near Madison. We take pleasure in announcing that our Academy is now open for the season. Classes will meet as follows: Ladies and Children's Classes on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Ladies and Gentlemen's Classes on Monday and Thursday evenings. Gentlemen's Class on Saturday evenings. Private Lessons given at all hours at Academy or Residence. A Select Soiree will be held on Tuesday evening of each week, for the accommodation of our pupils, their parents, and season subscribers. In addition to all Ball-room Dances, every variety of Stage and Characteristic Dances will be taught, under the special superintendence of Prof. Lasserr. MERTEN & EDWARDS. Prof. LASSERR, Assistant.

G. MIRASOLE BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Chicago that his Dancing Academy is now opened for the season. G. Mirasole has procured the assistance of an accomplished YOUNG LADY, fully qualified to instruct ladies and his young pupils in the Most Improved Style of Dancing. And having re-fitted up his Rooms for the convenience of visitors, he trusts that he will receive a continuance of that support and patronage which has been so liberally accorded him, pledging himself to conduct his School upon the same excellent principles as heretofore.

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 195 Randolph street, corner of Wells. MADAM AKESSTROM'S ACADEMY is now open for the season. Days of tuition, Wednesdays and Saturdays. For ladies, from 7½ to 9 P. M.; for gentlemen, 3 to 10½ P. M. Children's class on Saturday only from 3 to 5 P. M. Private lessons at all hours not occupied by classes. Every variety of dancing taught. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Madam A. has just received and will immediately introduce the new and beautiful Waltz La Cocka, and the Mazurka Gallop; also, the Prince Imperiale and Polka Redowa Quadrilles. Scholars Soiree weekly commencing Monday evenings, Oct. 1st. For particulars apply at the rooms. se28 1m

Wanted.

WANTED.—By a Married Man a situation as clerk in a store, dry goods or grocery preferred. Has had experience in both. Good references given. Address W., Press and Tribune office. oc4 2t

WANTED TO RENT.—A House suitable for a first class Boarding House, between Lake and Jackson and east of Clark streets. Address W. S. A., Chicago P. O. oc5x1t

WANTED.—By a Gentleman and Wife, two unfurnished ROOMS, east of Wolcott street, with board up to May next. Address P. O. Box 1993 Chicago. oc5x1t

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—For CITY PROPERTY, a FARM in Iowa, near Dubuque, consisting of 160 acres prairie and 40 acres of timber land. Address Box 14. oct5x1t

WANTED.—A rare chance to Exchange Furniture for Farming Land in Michigan. Address Post Office Box 3800. oc5-d194-1m

WANTED.—By a party with $2,500, a share in any respectable business, where the sum named and his personal services would meet with profitable employment. Address "O. B.," P. O. Box 2905. oc5 3t

WANTED.—By a young Norwegian girl, a situation as Nurse or Seamstress. No objection to the country or traveling. Address "S. N.," P. O. Box 2617

WANTED—A German Shoemaker to work on the bench and act as a salesman. A young man preferred who has had some experience as a salesman in the city and can speak English well. Apply at No. 132 Lake street, Chicago, for three days. oc4d195 3t

WANTED—A Handsome Rosewood SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO. Any person having such an one in good order for sale, will hear from a cash buyer by addressing a note to, or calling on M. F. COLE, Room 2, 121 Lake street, corner Clark. oc5x1t

WANTED.—A Girl to do general Housework in a family where there are children. Good wages will be paid. Good references required. Inquire at Rooms 5 and 6, 79 Dearborn street, or at 178 West Madison street. oct2d178 2m

HOUSE WANTED.—A First-rate TENANT wants a respectable Two Story House, with six or eight rooms, within about a mile of the Court House, for from $12 to $16 per month. Would take possession immediately, or Nov. 1st. Address SURE-PAY, Press and Tribune Office.

WANTED.—A Partner in a Brewery, in a western city of Upper Canada, who can command $2,000. A large brewing plant in the place can be had, and a new partner is desired. First rate arrangements could be profitably employed. Address, pre-paid, letters to "A. B.," P. O. Box 320, London, Canada West. oc5 3w

WANTED TO RENT.—A Good MALT HOUSE, or the advertiser would undertake the management of a Malt House, or Brewery, or both. Having had an extensive experience in the business. Address JOHN SHEPARD, Kenosha, Postoffice, Wis. oc3 3t

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE want BOARD in a small family, between Van Buren and Twelfth sts., east of Clark. Address Boarder, at this office, stating terms, &c. oc5x1t

$20,000.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, from Ten to Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, &c., suited to the Western trade, for which a part Cash will be paid and a part Real Estate, located in Illinois and Iowa. Address "G.," Box 820, Rockford, Ill. oc5d196 1w

A GOOD COOK WANTED AT 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. None need apply but those that can come well recommended and understand the business well. oc5x1t

HOUSE WANTED—Located in SOUTH DIVISION, And north of Harrison street. Rent not more than $300. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1965.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion ......$ 50
" " two weeks, (or 12) ......
" " three months, (or $15.) ......
" " six months, ...
" " one year ......
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$ 1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
...for each subsequent month.
25.00 " " for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, AUCTIONEERS, 83 Lake street. Household Furniture, Stoves, Mirrors, Carpets Bedsteads &c., AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, Oct. 6th at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell, at our salesrooms, No. 83 Lake st., a superior assortment of fine Furniture and Household Goods, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Dining room Furniture, of every variety, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Book Cases, Secretaries, Marble top Rocking Chairs, Whatnots, Card and Centre Tables, Parlor Chairs, Piano Stools, mattresses, of rosewood, brass and mahogany. Marble top Tables. Elegant Chamber Suites of various styles and materials, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobe Lounge, Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables, Ladies' Oak Dining Chairs, Cane-seat Chairs and Rockers, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Stoves of various kinds, Plain White Granite and Marble Toilet sets. Also, a quantity of Second-hand Furniture. Regular sales days on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Goods packed and shipped for any point. Sales positive and without reserve. (oct d19 2t) GILBERT & SAMPSON, auct'rs.

AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION. The undersigned, desirous of improving a portion of his Real Estate in Chicago, has determined to dispose of some of it for that purpose in preference to making a loan. He therefore now offers at public sale those valuable lots known as the AMERICAN HOUSE PROPERTY, Comprising Lots 16, 17, 18 and 19 in Block 18 in Fort Dearborn addition to Chicago, situated on the corner of Lake street and Wabash avenue, being 93 2-12 feet fronting on Lake street by 140 feet on Wabash avenue. This property will be sold at public sale, on the premises on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the following terms:

All bids of $300 per foot and under, Cash.
All bids over $300 per foot and under $400, ¼ Cash, balance in 1 year, interest 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
All bids over $400 per foot and under $500, ¼ Cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, interest 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
All bids over $500 per foot and under $600, ¼ Cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, int. 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.
All bids over $600, one-fifth Cash, bal. in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, int. 6 per cent. payable semi-annually.

This property is unsurpassed in fine Real Estate in the city of Chicago, this presents an opportunity more favorable than any that has been offered at public sale within the last five years. This property is too well known by most of our Citizens to need any comment. Situated as it is on the corner of the most important business street in the city, also fronting on one of the most desirable avenues, and in the midst of our heaviest business locations, renders it the most valuable business property now in the market. The title is perfect, and the public may rest assured of a positive sale. GEO. W. NOBLE, Proprietor. JAS. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer. sep18d

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday, At 9½ o'clock A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 O'clock A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A Horse and Dray, with Harness. Apply at 50 West Van Buren st. oct4x1w

FOR SALE.—The stock of a well established and profitable manufacturing concern in this city amounting to $8,000. One-half cash and secured short paper, balance in well located real estate in this city or farming lands in the country. Address "S." P. O. box 1664.

FOR SALE.—A Fine Large Distillery for sale at a GREAT BARGAIN. With fixtures for running, and 20 acres of land on which it is situated, being on Quincy Bay, 1½ miles north of Quincy, Adams County, Ill., and known as Schell's Distillery. For terms, &c., apply to WHEAT & GROVER, or JOHN SCHELL, JR., Quincy, Ill.

STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. $5,500 worth of Boots and Shoes AND HATS AND CAPS. About half of each, for sale low for cash, or exchange for real estate. Apply to "S." Box 1832, Chicago P. O. au15 d1y

To Rent.

TO RENT—One New Three Story BRICK HOUSE, with large yard and large barn, on Old street, east of Michigan avenue—one of the finest situations and neighborhoods in the city. Rent only $25 per month. Apply to the owner, or address P. O. Box 3600.

TO RENT—Four Story Brick Store, with cellar 20 by 100 feet, on North Water street, designed for Storage. Can be rented for packing purposes. Apply to G. W. ADAMS, No. 180 North Water street.

TO RENT—First Class Stores to Rent. Those two large stores in Portland Block, Dearborn street, recently occupied by the New York Marble Company and A. Fredin. Apply to J. M. PARKER, 70 Washington street.

NEW AND SECOND HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for the sale of Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.

Boarding.

BOARD—With a Pleasant Room suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be obtained at 83 Jackson street. A two or three rooms suitable for a single person.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms and good board can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. House first class and location desirable.

71 WABASH AVENUE.—Board with Pleasant Rooms at 71 Wabash avenue. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue.

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States Mail. Bohemian, Capt. McMaster; Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; North Briton, Capt. Burgess; Hungarian, Capt. Jones; Anglo Saxon, Capt. Ballantine; Canadian, (new.) Two new ships, (building). Quickest, Cheapest and Best Conveyance from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool. First Class, according to state room ......$90 and $110. Steerage, found with cooked provisions ......$30. Return Tickets, First Class, good for months, $160 and $... Steerage ......$60 and $... Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates. For freight or passage, apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 19 Water street, Liverpool; Cork and Dublin, and 21 Broadway, New York; Wm. Grattan, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 15 Lake-st., Under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA. Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal, JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, No. 15 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM. Chas. L. Noble, 122 ......CLARK STREET......122 Between Washington and Madison streets, DEALER IN ALL Kerosene and Coal Oil Goods. The only party in Chicago to whom Downer sends his EXTRA KEROSENE. This Oil is pure and not adulterated with cheaper Spirits. All good brands of Coal Oils, Lamps for Churches, Public Buildings, Stores, &c. Agency of Ridway's Coal Oil Grease and Depot of Grafton Mineral Paint Company.

SEWING MACHINE AGENTS Wanted in every County throughout the Western States to sell Young's Improved $50 Sewing Machine. These Machines are adapted to all varieties of work, Family Sewing, Tailoring and Boot and Shoe Making. They have met with a very large sale during the past year, giving universal satisfaction. Address WM. S. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill. CHICAGO SALESROOM, 132 LAKE STREET.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY. Wanted for serving on our Frontiers, young, able-bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, food, clothing and medical attendance. Recruiting Rendezvous for the third Infantry. Pay ranging from $11 to $33 per Month, ACCORDING TO RANK. Recruiting Rendezvous 162 South Clark street, Chicago. E. G. JONES, 7th Infantry.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Proposals will be received until October 15th next, for grading about ten miles of the Kenosha, Rockford and Rock Island Railroad, in one section, at Rockford, Illinois. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company. The profiles can be seen at the Engineer's office at Rockford, on and after the 6th of October. A. E. CROMWELL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the late firm of STEVENS & PRESTON are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 114 South Water street, before the 1st day of November next, at which time, all the property of said firm, according to the terms of a deed of assignment bearing date August, A. D. 1860.

350 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS, in store and for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

CHANGES OF A DEMAGOGUE.

Political Record of S. A. Douglas on the Slavery Question.

HIS CONTRADICTORY OPINIONS.

The Day, Date, and Place in which they were Expressed.

THE WHOLE STORY.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

A Tract Issued by the Illinois Republican State Committee.

PART 1—ANTI-SLAVERY

MR. DOUGLAS ENDEAVORS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN "STATES."

On the 25th day of January, 1845, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, a member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, introduced the following amendment to the joint resolution for the annexation of Texas, which had been presented by Mr. Brown, of Tennessee:

"And in such *States* as may be formed out of said *territory* north of the Missouri Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude—except for crime—shall be prohibited."

The record of this action is found in the *Congressional Globe*, Vol. XIV, (2d session, 28th Congress,) page 193. The amendment became a part of the law for annexing Texas, and will be found on page 798 of the *U. S. Statutes at Large*, for 1836–1845. Let it be observed, that while Thomas Jefferson and the fathers of the Republic proposed to prohibit slavery in *Territories* only, and while the Republican party of to-day propose no more and no less, Stephen A. Douglas sought, in 1845, to prohibit it in *States*, even though the people wanted it!

HE DISTINCTLY ASSERTS THE RIGHT OF CONGRESS TO GOVERN THE TERRITORIES.

On the 23d of February, 1845, Mr. Douglas made a speech in the House of Representatives, on the bills for the admission of Iowa and Florida into the Union. In this speech he said:

"The father may bind his son during his minority, but the moment he attains his majority his fetters are severed, and he is free to regulate his own conduct. SO WITH THE TERRITORIES; THEY ARE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION AND CONTROL OF CONGRESS DURING THEIR INFANCY—THEIR MINORITY; but when they attain their majority AND OBTAIN ADMISSION INTO THE UNION, they are free from all restraints and restrictions, except such as the Constitution of the United States has imposed upon each and all of the States."—[Cong. Globe, vol. 14, page 284.]

HE REGARDS THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE AS A "SACRED THING."

On the 23d of October, 1849, Mr. Douglas made a speech at Springfield, Illinois, which was published in the *State Register* of Nov. 8th, in which he used the following remarkable language:

"The Missouri Compromise has an origin akin to that of the Constitution of the United States, conceived in the same spirit of fraternal affection, and calculated to remove forever the danger which seemed to threaten, at some distant day, to sever the social bond of union. All the evidences of public opinion, at that day, seemed to indicate that this Compromise had become canonized in the hearts of the American people as a sacred thing, which no ruthless hand would ever be reckless enough to disturb."

HE AWARDS THE GLORY OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE TO HENRY CLAY.

In the same speech, and in the same context, he continued as follows:

"The Missouri Compromise had then been in practical operation for about a quarter of a century, and had received the sanction and approbation of men of all parties, in every section of the Union. It had allayed all sectional jealousies and irritations, growing out of this vexed question, and harmonized and tranquillized the whole country. It had given to Henry Clay, as its prominent champion, the proud sobriquet of the '*Great Pacificator*,' and by that title, and for that service, his political friends had repeatedly appealed to the people to rally under his standard, as a presidential candidate, as the man who had exhibited the patriotism, and the power to suppress an unholy and treasonable agitation, and preserve the Union. He (Mr. Douglas) was not aware that any man or any party, from any section of the Union, had ever urged as an objection to Mr. Clay, that he was a Great Champion of the Missouri Compromise. On the contrary, the effort was made by the opponents of Mr. Clay, to prove that he was not entitled to the exclusive merit of that great patriotic measure, and that the honor was equally due to others as well as him, for securing its adoption.

"He, (Mr. Douglas) in connection with the entire delegation from Illinois, and according to his recollection, in company with nearly all the members from the Northern States, and some forty odd members from the Slave States, voted for the Oregon bill, containing a prohibition of slavery in that Territory, leaving the people to regulate their own domestic institutions under the Constitution *when they should become a State*. This triumphant vote, uniting both Northern and Southern members in favor of the Oregon bill, was a matter of no practical importance so far as the existence of the institution of slavery in that country was concerned, and is only referred to now, for the purpose of showing that at that day, the Constitutional right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the Territories, WAS NOT VIRTUALLY RESISTED, IF, INDEED, IT WAS SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED."

HE BELIEVES IT IS NOT UNJUST TO THE SOUTH TO EXCLUDE SLAVERY.

On the 13th day of March, 1850, Mr. Douglas made a speech in the Senate, defending the "sacred thing," from which the following is an average extract:

"The next in the series of aggressions complained of by the Senator from South Carolina, is the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri Compromise, an act of Northern injustice, designed to deprive the South of her due share of the Territories! Why, sir, it was only on this very day that the Senator from Mississippi despaired of any peaceable adjustment of existing difficulties, because the Missouri Compromise line could not be extended to the Pacific. That measure was originally adopted in the bill for the admission of Missouri by the union of Northern and Southern votes. The South has always professed to be willing to abide by it, and even to continue it, as a fair and honorable adjustment of a vexed and difficult question. In 1845 it was adopted in the resolutions for the annexation of Texas, by Southern as well as Northern votes, without the slightest complaint that it was unfair to any section of the country. In 1846 it received the support of every Southern member of the House of Representatives—Whig and Democrat—without exception, as an alternative measure to the Wilmot Proviso. And again in 1848, as an amendment to the Oregon bill, *on my motion*, it received the vote, if I recollect right—and I do not think that I can possibly be mistaken—of every Southern Senator, Whig and Democrat, even including the Senator from South Carolina himself, (Mr. Calhoun.) And yet we are now told that this is only second to the Ordinance of 1787 in the series of aggressions on the South."—*Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 370.*

"The Territories belong to the United States as one people, one nation, and are to be disposed of for the common benefit of all, according to the principles of the Constitution. Each State, as a member of the Confederacy, has a right to a voice in forming the rules and regulations for the government of the Territories; but the different sections—North, South, East and West—have no such right. IT IS NO VIOLATION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY."—*Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 369.*

HE ADVOCATES THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" AND THE ULTIMATE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY!

On the same day, and in the same speech, Mr. Douglas continued in the following surprising strain—surprising, if we reflect *in whose mouth* the sentiments are found:

"I have already had occasion to remark, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, there were twelve (slave States) and six of them have since abolished slavery. This fact shows that the cause of freedom has steadily and firmly advanced, while slavery has receded in the same ratio. We all look forward with confidence to the time when Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and probably North Carolina and Tennessee, *will adopt one gradual system of emancipation*, under the operation of which, those States must, in process of time become free."

And again, on the same page, speaking of a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to preserve an "equilibrium" in point of numbers between free and slave States, he says:

"Then, sir, the proposition of the Senator from South Carolina is entirely impracticable. It is also inadmissible, if practicable. It would revolutionize the fundamental principle of the Government. It would destroy the great principle of popular equality which must necessarily form the basis of all free institutions. *It would be a retrograde movement in an age of progress, that would astonish the world.*—*Congressional Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 371.*

HE BELIEVES THAT CONGRESS MAY RIGHTFULLY EXCLUDE SLAVES, BANKS OR ARDENT SPIRITS FROM THE TERRITORIES.

On the 13th of March, 1850, in the speech already quoted from, Mr. Douglas distinctly asserted the right of *Congress* to prohibit the introduction of certain species of property in the Territories, as being "unwise, immoral and contrary to the principles of sound public policy," among which he enumerated property in slaves. He said:

"But you say that we propose to prohibit by law your emigrating to the Territories with your property. WE PROPOSE NO SUCH THING. We recognise your right, in common with our own, to emigrate to the Territories with your property, and there to hold and enjoy it in subordination to the laws you may find in force in the country. These laws, in some respects, differ from our own, as the laws of the various States of this Union vary on some points from the laws of each other. *Some species of property are excluded by law in most of the States as well as Territories, as being unwise, immoral*, OR CONTRARY TO THE PRINCIPLES OF SOUND PUBLIC POLICY. For instance, the banker is prohibited from emigrating to Minnesota, Oregon or California with his bank. The bank may be property by the laws of New York, but ceases to be so when taken into a State or Territory where banking is prohibited by the local law. So, ardent spirits, whisky, brandy, and all the intoxicating drinks, are recognised and considered as property in most of the States, if not all of them; but no citizen, whether from the North or South, can take this species of property with him, and hold, sell or use at his pleasure, in all the Territories, because it is prohibited by the local law—in Oregon by the statutes of the Territory, and in the Indian country by the acts of Congress. NOR CAN A MAN GO THERE AND TAKE AND HOLD HIS SLAVE, FOR THE SAME REASON. These laws, and many others involving similar principles, *are directed against no section*, AND IMPAIR THE RIGHTS OF NO STATE OF THE UNION. They are laws against the introduction, sale and use of specific kinds of property, whether brought from the North or the South, or from foreign countries."—*Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 371.*

And again:

"But, sir, I do not hold the doctrine that to exclude any species of property by law from any Territory, is a violation of any right to property. Do you not exclude banks from most of the Territories? Do you not exclude whisky from being introduced into large portions of the Territory of the United States? Do you not exclude gambling tables, which are property recognized as such in the States where they are tolerated? And has any one contended that the exclusion of gambling tables, and the exclusion of ardent spirits was a violation of any constitutional privilege or right? And yet it is the case in a large portion of the territory of the United States; but there is no outcry against that, because it is the prohibition of a specific kind of property, and not a prohibition against any section of the Union. Why, sir, our laws now prevent a tavern-keeper from going into some of the territories of the United States and taking a bar with him, and using and selling spirits there. The law also prohibits certain other descriptions of business from being carried on in the Territories. I am not, therefore, prepared to say that, under the Constitution, *we have not the power to pass laws excluding Negro Slavery from the Territories.* IT INVOLVES THE SAME PRINCIPLES."—*Speech of Senator Douglas, June 3d, 1850, pages 1115 and 1116, vol. 21, Cong. Globe, 1849–50.*

HE BELIEVES IT IS CONSTITUTIONAL TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

On the same day, and in the same speech, Mr. Douglas referred to the Wilmot Proviso resolutions, passed by the Illinois Legislature, thus:

"My hands are tied upon one isolated point.

"A SENATOR—Can you not break loose?

"MR. DOUGLAS—*I have no desire to break loose.* My opinions are my own, and I express them freely. My votes belong to those who sent me here, and to whom I am responsible. I have never differed with my constituency during seven years service in Congress, except upon one solitary question. AND EVEN ON THAT I HAVE NO CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES, and have previously twice given the same vote, under peculiar circumstances; which is now required at my hands. *I have no desire, therefore, to break loose from the instruction.*"—[*Congressional Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 373.*]

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

This is perhaps an appropriate place to introduce the Wilmot Proviso resolutions of the Illinois Legislature of 1849. They were adopted by the Senate on the 8th of January, in that year, and by the House on the 9th, in the following words:

"*Resolved by the Senate of the State of Illinois, the House of Representatives concurring*, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use all honorable means in their power to procure the enactment of such laws by Congress for the government of the countries and territories of the United States acquired by the treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement with the Republic of Mexico, concluded February 2d, 1848, as shall contain the *express declaration 'that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in said territories*, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.'

"*Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein*, That the Governor be respectfully requested to transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of the joint resolution of the Senate, concurred in by the House on the 9th inst., for the exclusion of slavery from the new territories acquired by our late treaty with the Republic of Mexico."

MR. DOUGLAS RESPONDS TO THE RESOLUTIONS.

On the 23d of October, 1849, Mr. Douglas made a speech in Springfield, Ill., (referred to above,) which was published in the *State Register* of Nov. 8th, 1849. In this speech, he referred to the resolutions of instructions passed by the Legislature, in the following language:

"In August, '48, he (Mr. Douglas) had voted for the Oregon bill, containing a clause prohibiting slavery in that Territory. About four months afterwards, the Legislature assembled and prepared a resolution instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for territorial bills in California and New Mexico, containing a prohibition of slavery in those Territories. In other words, *they instructed him to do precisely what he had just done without instructions*. He had been informed that his Whig friends, and perhaps a few others, peculiarly situated, confidently expected him to resign, rather than obey those instructions. It would be disagreeable to disappoint them in so reasonable an expectation. It was a serious question, however, requiring grave and deliberate consideration, whether he could conscientiously do under instructions WHAT HE HAD JUST DONE FROM THE DICTATES OF HIS JUDGEMENT WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS. As the decision of so important a question requires time to consider, he invited them to wait and see."

If it be denied that Mr. Douglas ever uttered these "Abolition" sentiments, a copy of the *Register* containing them, may be found on file, in one of the public offices at Springfield, another at Jacksonville, and perhaps others in other parts of the State, though it is true, that several files of the paper containing Mr. Douglas' speech of Oct. 23d, 1849, were quite mysteriously mutilated or destroyed in 1854, after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

HE THOUGHT THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE SHOULD HAVE BEEN EXTENDED TO THE PACIFIC.

The bill for the admission of California being under debate, Mr. Turney (of Tenn.) moved to amend the same by extending the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, saying his amendment was a verbatim copy of Douglas' amendment to the Oregon Bill. Mr. Douglas, on the 6th day of August, 1850, said:

"As reference has been made to me as the author of a similar amendment, in 1848, to the Oregon bill, I desire only to state that I was then willing to adjust the whole slavery question on that line and those terms; *and if the whole acquired territory was now in the same condition as it was then*, I WOULD NOW VOTE FOR IT, AND SHOULD BE GLAD TO SEE IT ADOPTED. But since then California has increased her population, has a State government organized, and I cannot consent, for one, to destroy that State government and send all back, or that such a line as this shall form her southern boundary. For that reason, AND THAT ALONE, I shall vote against the amendment."—*Cong. Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 2, page 1519.*

HE SAYS THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTHWEST WERE CONSCIENTIOUSLY OPPOSED TO SLAVERY.

In his speech in the Senate, on the 13th of March, 1850, (already quoted from), Mr. Douglas took occasion to vindicate the conscientious feelings of the people of Illinois and the other Northwestern States on the subject of slavery, as follows:

"I undertake to say that there is not one of these States that would have tolerated the institution of slavery in its limits, even if it had been peremptorily required to do so by act of Congress. It is a libel on the character of these people, to say that the HONEST SENTIMENTS OF THEIR HEARTS were smothered, and their political action upon this question constrained and directed by act of Congress. Will the Senators from Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa make any such DEGRADING ADMISSION in respect to their constituencies? I WILL NEVER BLACKEN THE CHARACTER OF MY OWN STATE BY SUCH AN ADMISSION, and I know the character of my colleague too well to harbor the thought that he will allow it to be said of her with impunity."—[Congressional Globe, Appendix, vol. 22, part 1, page 370.]

Let the reader contrast this fine assertion of the conscientious convictions of the people of Illinois, with the horrible libel upon them contained in his speech of February 29th, 1860, in another column, and see how he has kept his promise, "never to blacken the character of his own State by such an admission."

HE BELIEVES IN THE HIGHER LAW.

In his Chicago speech of October 23d, 1850, in defense of the Fugitive Slave Law, Mr Douglas said:

"The general proposition that there is a law PARAMOUNT TO ALL HUMAN ENACTMENTS—the law of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe—I TRUST THAT NO CIVILIZED AND CHRISTIAN PEOPLE IS PREPARED TO QUESTION, MUCH LESS DENY. We should recognize, respect and revere the Divine law."—*Sheahan's Life of Douglas; page 184.*

It is true that Mr. Douglas went on to argue that the Divine law does not prescribe the forms of human government, but all his subsequent logic is not a match for the plain, unequivocal statement here given that "there is a law paramount to all human enactments!"

SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.

For the purpose of contrasting the views uttered by Mr. Douglas in the Senate, on the 12th day of February, 1850, on the subject of slavery in the territory of New Mexico, with his remarks on the 16th of May, 1860, (hereafter quoted,) we copy the following from the *Congressional Globe, vol. 22, part 1, page 343*:

"MR. DOUGLAS.—If the question is controverted here, I am ready to enter into the discussion of that question at any time, upon a reasonable notice, and to show that by the constituted authority and constitutional authority of Mexico, slavery was prohibited in Mexico at the time of the acquisition, and that prohibition was acquired by us with the soil, and that when we acquired the territory, we acquired it with that attached to it—that covenant running with the soil—and that must continue, unless removed by competent authority. And because there was a prohibition thus attached to the soil, I have always thought it was an unwise, unnecessary, and unjustifiable course on the part of the people of the free States, to require Congress to put another prohibition on the top of that one. *It has been the strongest argument that I have ever urged against the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, that it was not necessary for the accomplishment of their object.*"

THE THREE NEBRASKA BILLS.

No. 1.

On the 17th day of February, A. D. 1853, Senator Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate his first "Act to Organize the Territory of Nebraska." This act contained no repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and it failed to become a law for want of time. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, on the 3d day of March, 1853, made some remarks on this bill, in which he acknowledged that he had no hope of ever seeing the Missouri Compromise repealed. He said:

"I had two objections to this bill. One was, that the Indian title to that Territory had not been extinguished, or at least but a very small portion of it had been. Another was the Missouri Compromise, or, as it is commonly called, the Slavery Restriction. It was my opinion at that time,—and I am not now very clear on that subject,—that the law of Congress, when the State of Missouri was admitted into the Union, excluding slavery from the Territory of Louisiana north of 36 deg. 30 min., would be enforced in that Territory unless it was specially rescinded; and whether that law was in accordance with the Constitution of the United States or not, it would do its work, and that work would be to preclude slaveholders from going into that Territory. But when I came to look into that question, *I found that there was no prospect, no hope, of a repeal of the Missouri Compromise excluding Slavery from that Territory*. Now, sir, I am free to admit that at this moment, at this hour, and for all time to come, I should oppose the organization or the settlement of that Territory, unless my constituents and the constituents of the whole South, of the slave States of the Union, could go into it upon the same footing, with equal rights and equal privileges, carrying that species of property with them as other people of this Union. Yes, sir, I acknowledge that that would have governed me, *but I have no hope that the restriction will ever be repealed.*

"I have always been of opinion that the first great error committed, in the political history of this country, was the Ordinance of 1787, rendering the Northwest Territory free territory. The next great error was the Missouri Compromise. *But they are both irremediable. There is no remedy for them. We must submit to them. I am prepared to do it.* IT IS EVIDENT THAT THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE CANNOT BE REPEALED. So far as that question is concerned, we might as well agree to the admission of this Territory now as next year, or five or ten years hence."—[*Cong. Globe, Session 1852–53, page 1113.*

No. 2.

On the 4th day of January, 1854, Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported to the Senate his second bill for the organization of Nebraska. The bill was accompanied by a report, from which the following is an extract:

"Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife and the fearful struggle of 1850. As Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so *YOUR COMMITTEE ARE NOT PREPARED NOW TO RECOMMEND A DEPARTURE* from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, *EITHER BY AFFIRMING OR REPEALING THE EIGHTH SECTION OF THE MISSOURI ACT*, or by any Act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points of dispute."

Senator Dixon, of Kentucky, immediately introduced an amendment to the bill, declaring the Missouri Compromise null and void. Senator Atchison, of Missouri, then the presiding officer of the Senate, threatened Mr. Douglas with a displacement from his position as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, unless he should accept Mr. Dixon's amendment. Mr. Atchison tells the whole story in a speech delivered at Atchison City, Kansas, on the 10th day of September, 1854, reported as follows in the Parkville *Luminary*:

"He [Atchison] thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed; he had pledged himself in his public addresses to vote for no territorial organization that would not virtually annul it; and with this feeling in his heart, he desired to be the chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories when a bill was introduced. With this object in view, he had a private interview with Mr. Douglas, and informed him of what he desired—the introduction of a bill for Nebraska like what he had promised to vote for, and that he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Territories, in order to introduce such a measure; and if he could get that position, he would immediately resign as President of the Senate. Judge Douglas requested twenty-four hours to consider the matter, and if, at the expiration of that time, he could not introduce such a bill as he [Mr. Atchison] proposed; which would, at the same time, accord with his own sense of justice to the South, he would resign as Chairman of the Territorial Committee in Democratic caucus, and exert his influence to get him [Atchison] appointed. At the expiration of the given time, Senator Douglas signified his intention to introduce such a bill as had been spoken of."

No. 3.

Whether Atchison told the truth or not, it is a fact that on the 23d day of January, 1854, nineteen days after he was "not prepared to recommend a departure" from the Missouri prohibition, Mr. Douglas brought in a new bill, dividing Nebraska into two Territories—Kansas and Nebraska—and repealing the Missouri Compromise in the following terms:

"That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Nebraska (and Kansas) as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which BEING INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-INTERVENTION BY CONGRESS WITH SLAVERY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AS RECOGNIZED BY THE LEGISLATION OF 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void."

PART 2—PRO-SLAVERY

The introduction of the third Nebraska bill, repealing the Missouri Compromise, constitutes the turning point in Mr. Douglas' political highway. From this sharp corner, his course is wholly and utterly pro-slavery, down to the introduction of the Lecompton bill in the Senate, where he takes a position of indifference, best expressed in his phrase, "Don't care whether slavery is voted down or voted up." The indifferent mood is preserved a little more than two years, when, as will be seen by the record, he becomes more wrathfully pro-slavery than ever before.

Popular Sovereignty.

The meaning of "Popular Sovereignty" is now shown by Mr. Douglas himself to be this: That the people of a Territory shall not have the power of electing their own executive officers or judges, nor the right to make their own laws, except by a two-thirds vote if the Federal Governor shall disapprove them; *and that they shall not have the right to exclude slavery at all.* It is further shown that under Popular Sovereignty "no such thing as sovereign power attaches to a Territory," and that the settlers upon all unorganized territory of the United States are to be treated as vagrants and rebels. In other words, that Popular Sovereignty means the right of the people of the Territories to be governed entirely by the President and the Supreme Court. Let the reader give his attention to the following facts, taken from the record, and judge whether this is not a correct statement of "Popular Sovereignty":

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY IN THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The twelfth section of the Kansas Nebraska Act says:

"That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, *appointed by the President of the United States.*"

The sixth section of the same act says:

"Every bill which shall have passed the Council and House of Representatives of said Territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to the House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections, at large, on their journal, and proceed to re-consider it. If, after such re-consideration, TWO-THIRDS of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be re-considered, and if approved by TWO-THIRDS of that House, it shall become a law."

The seventh section of the same act says:

"The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, *appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for*; and in the first instance the Governor alone may appoint all said officers who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly, and he shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and House of Representatives, and all other officers."

These extracts are introduced, not because there has ever been any dispute about the facts, but for the purpose of giving jury evidence of the proposition sought to be established concerning the "true intent and meaning" of Popular Sovereignty.

HE VOTES DOWN "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY."

The true intent and meaning of the Nebraska bill was declared to be "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." This was the "stump speech in the belly of the bill," as Mr. Benton justly characterized it. On the 15th of February, 1854, Senator Chase offered an amendment to the bill, in order to allow the people to exclude slavery while in a Territorial condition, if they wanted to. The amendment was as follows:

"MR. CHASE.—I desire to submit an amendment—to insert immediately after the words, 'subject to the Constitution of the United States,' the following:

"'Under which the people of the Territory, through their appropriate representatives, may, if they see fit, PROHIBIT THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY THEREIN.'"—*Cong. Globe, 1854, part 1, page 421.*

After considerable discussion a vote was taken, on the 2d of March following, and the amendment was rejected by—yeas, 10; nays, 30—DOUGLAS voting in the negative. Thus it appeared that the people were *not* left perfectly free to *exclude* slavery, according to Mr. Douglas' understanding of his own bill.

HE DOES IT AGAIN.

On the 2d of July, 1856, Senator Trumbull offered the following amendment to the bill for the admission of Kansas, commonly known as the "Toombs Bill":

"And be it further enacted, That the provision of the 'Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas,' which declares it to be the 'true intent and meaning' of said act 'not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States,' was intended to and does confer upon or leave to the people of Kansas full power, at any time, through its Territorial Legislature, to exclude slavery from said Territory, or to recognize and regulate it therein."

The vote stood—yeas 11, nays 34. DOUGLAS voting in the negative. The amendment may be found on page 796, and the vote on page 799 of the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*, 1855–56.

HE SAYS IT IS A QUESTION FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

On this occasion, (to wit, on the 2d of July, 1856,) Mr. Douglas used the following language in discussing the amendment:

"My opinion in regard to the question which my colleague is trying to raise here, has been well known to the Senate for years. It has been repeated over and over again. He tried, the other day, as those associated with him on the stump used to do two years ago and last year, to ascertain what were my opinions on this point in the Nebraska bill. I TOLD THEM IT WAS A JUDICIAL QUESTION. My answer then was, and now is, that IF THE CONSTITUTION CARRIES SLAVERY THERE, LET IT GO, AND NO POWER ON EARTH CAN TAKE IT AWAY; but if the Constitution does not carry it there, no power but the people can carry it there. Whatever may be the true decision of that constitutional point, it would not have affected my vote for or against the Nebraska bill. *I should have supported it as readily if I thought the decision would be one way as the other.* If my colleague will examine my speeches, he will find that declaration. He will also find that I stated I would not discuss the LEGAL QUESTION, for that by the bill we referred it to the Courts."—*Appendix to Cong. Globe, page 797.*

And again on the same day, in reply to Mr. Trumbull, he said:

"I say I am willing to leave it to the Supreme Court of the United States, because the Constitution intrusted it there."—*Appendix to Cong. Globe, 1855–6, page 797.*

WHAT THE SUPREME COURT DECIDED.

This is a proper place to give the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of slavery in the Territories, and the right of Territorial Legislatures to exclude it. It will be found on pages 450 and 451, vol. 19, Howard's Reports, (Dred Scott *vs.* John F. A. Sanford,) where, after deciding that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in a Territory, the Court proceeded as follows:

"The powers over person and property of which we speak are not only not granted to Congress, but are in express terms denied, and they are *forbidden* to exercise them. And this prohibition is not confined to the States, but the words are general, and extend to the whole territory over which the Constitution gives it power to legislate, including those portions of it remaining under Territorial Government, as well as that covered by States. It is a total absence of power everywhere within the dominion of the United States, and places the citizens of a Territory, so far as these rights are concerned, on the same footing with citizens of the States, and guards them as firmly and plainly against any inroads which the General Government might attempt, under the plea of implied or incidental powers. And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—*it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution.*

"It seems, however, to be supposed that there is a difference between property in a slave and other property, and that different rules may be applied to it in expounding the Constitution of the United States. And the laws and usages of nations, and the writings of eminent jurists upon the relation of master and slave, and their mutual rights and duties, and the powers which governments may exercise over it, have been dwelt upon in the argument.

"But in considering the question before us, it must be borne in mind that there is no law of nations standing between the people of the United States and their government, and interfering with their relation to each other. The powers of the government, and the rights of the citizens under it, are positive and practical regulations plainly written down. The people of the United States have delegated to it certain enumerated powers, and forbidden it to exercise others. It has no power over the person or property of a citizen but what the citizens of the United States have granted. And no laws or usages of other nations, or reasoning of statesmen or jurists upon the relations of master and slave, can enlarge the powers of the government, or take from the citizen the rights they have reserved. And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, *no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the government.*

"Now, as we have already said in an earlier part of this opinion, upon a different point, THE RIGHT OF PROPERTY IN A SLAVE IS DISTINCTLY AND EXPRESSLY AFFIRMED IN THE CONSTITUTION. The right of traffic in it, like an ordinary article of merchandise and property, was guaranteed to the citizens of the United States in every State that might desire it, for twenty years. And the Government in express terms is pledged to protect it in all future time, if the slave escapes from his owner. This is done in plain words, too plain to be misunderstood. And no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description. *The only power conferred is the power, coupled with the duty, of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights.*"

POINTS ESTABLISHED BY THE DECISION.

In the 19th vol. of Howard's Reports, page 395, a syllabus of the Dred Scott decision, embracing the points established by the Court, is given in the following words:

1st. "The Territory thus acquired, is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustee—the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizen, whenever the Territory is open to settlement, both enter with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution."

2d. "Congress has no right to prohibit citizens of any particular State or States, from taking up their homes there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so. Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any, it must be open to all upon equal and the same terms."

3d. "EVERY CITIZEN HAS A RIGHT TO TAKE WITH HIM INTO THE TERRITORY ANY ARTICLE OF PROPERTY WHICH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES AS PROPERTY."

4th. "THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES SLAVES AS PROPERTY, AND PLEDGES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT IT. And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over property of that description, than it may Constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, IS AN EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY OVER PRIVATE PROPERTY WHICH IS NOT WARRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION, and the removal of the plaintiff, by his owner, to that Territory, gave him no title to freedom."

6th. "While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its constitutional powers, in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a Territorial Government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself, by the Constitution, is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States, in respect to their rights of property."

Senator Benjamin, in his speech of May 22d, 1860, says that this syllabus was prepared and written out by Judge Taney himself.

MR. DOUGLAS ENDORSES THE WHOLE DECISION.

The Dred Scott decision was delivered in March, 1857. Mr. Buchanan had just been inaugurated, and the Senate had just adjourned. Mr. Douglas took an early occasion to give in his adhesion, not only to the *decision* that Dred Scott was not a citizen, and therefore could not bring suit in a Circuit Court of the United States, but also to the *obiter dictum*, that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature could prohibit slavery in a Territory. Having found a Grand Jury in session at Springfield, in the month of June following, an invitation was procured from that august body, calling for the views of Mr. Douglas on three points, to-wit: the Lecompton Convention in Kansas; the proposed invasion of Utah; and the Dred Scott decision. On the last mentioned topic he spoke as follows:

"The character of Chief-Justice Taney and the associate judges who concurred with him require no eulogy—or vindication from me. They are endeared to the people of the United States by their eminent public services—venerated for their great learning, wisdom and experience—and beloved for the spotless purity of their characters and their exemplary lives. The poisonous shafts of partisan malice will fall harmless at their feet, while their judicial decisions will stand in all future time, a proud monument to their greatness, the admiration of the good and wise, and a rebuke to the partisans of faction and lawless violence.

"The Court did not attempt to avoid responsibility by disposing of the case upon technical points without touching the merits, nor did they go out of their way to decide questions not properly before them and directly presented by the record. *Like honest and conscientious judges, as they are*, they met and decided each point as it arose, and faithfully performed their whole duty, and nothing but their duty, to their country, BY DETERMINING ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THE CASE, and nothing but what was essential to the decision of the case upon its merits."—*Douglas' Springfield Grand Jury Speech, June 12th, 1857—as published in the State Register.*

HE BELIEVES THAT THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TERRITORIES ARE "HELD IN ABEYANCE."

On the 12th of March, 1856, Mr. Douglas submitted his famous report, accompanying a bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State. Senator Chase's amendment to the Nebraska Bill, authorizing the people to exclude slavery while in a territorial condition, having been voted down, and the right of a Territorial Legislature to prohibit slavery having thus been denied, it became important to know whether, in Mr. Douglas' opinion, the *people* can in any other way exclude slavery prior to the formation of a State Constitution. On this point Mr. Douglas is very explicit in denying the right. In the report here referred to he says:

"Without deeming it necessary to express any opinion on this occasion, in reference to that [the Rhode Island] controversy, it is evident that the principles upon which it was conducted are not involved in the revolutionary struggle now going on in Kansas; FOR THE REASON THAT THE SOVEREIGNTY OF A TERRITORY REMAINS IN ABEYANCE SUSPENDED IN THE UNITED STATES, IN TRUST FOR THE PEOPLE, UNTIL THEY SHALL BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION AS A STATE."—[Douglas' Report on Kansas Affairs, March 12, 1856, page 39.]

This remarkable statement, taken by itself, would seem to be an open avowal of the Republican doctrine that Congress is the rightful guardian of the Territories until they are prepared for admission into the Union as States, but taken with the context, it is no less than a foreshadowing of the Dred Scott decision. In other words, it denies that species of "sovereignty" to the Territories which authorizes them to *exclude* slavery, and holds them on this point rigidly "subject to the Constitution of the United States," as interpreted by the Supreme Court. It is conclusive, however, of one thing, to-wit, that "*the sovereignty of a Territory remains in abeyance*"—that the people cannot do the things which Mr. Douglas himself proclaimed they might do—that they cannot do those things either through a Territorial Legislature or by Mass Convention, for the reason that their sovereignty is "suspended in the United States, in trust for the people, UNTIL THEY SHALL BE ADMITTED INTO THE UNION AS A STATE."

HE SAYS THAT SLAVES ARE RECOGNIZED AS "PROPERTY" BY THE CONSTITUTION.

On the 6th of December, 1858, Mr. Douglas spoke at New Orleans. The following quotation from his speech is taken from the report in the New Orleans *Delta*:

"I, in common with the Democracy of Illinois, accept the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, as an authoritative exposition of the Constitution. Whatever limitations the Constitution, as expounded by the Courts, impose on the authority of a Territorial Legislature, we cheerfully recognize and respect in conformity with that decision. *Slaves are recognized as property, and placed on an equal footing with all other property. Hence, the owner of Slaves—the same as the owner of any other species of property—has a right to remove to a Territory and carry his property with him.*"

HE REPEATS THAT SLAVES MAY BE TAKEN TO THE TERRITORIES LIKE OTHER PROPERTY.

Some of the Douglas organs in the North have undertaken to say that their champion never uttered the words quoted above from his New Orleans speech. They will hardly deny, however, that he repeated it even more offensively in the Senate, on the 23d of February, 1859, in a debate with Jeff. Davis, when he said:

"I do not put Slavery on a different footing from other property. I recognize it as property under what is understood to be the decision of the Supreme Court. I argue that the owner of slaves HAS THE SAME RIGHT TO REMOVE TO THE TERRITORIES AND CARRY HIS SLAVE PROPERTY WITH HIM AS THE OWNER OF ANY OTHER SPECIES OF PROPERTY, and hold the same, subject to such local laws as the Territorial Legislature may Constitutionally pass, and if any person shall feel aggrieved by such local legislation, he may appeal to the Supreme Court to test the validity of such laws. I recognize slave property to be *on an equality with all other property*, and apply the same rules to it. I will not apply one rule to slave property and another to all other kind of property."—*Congressional Globe, 1858–9, part 2, page 1256.*

And again:

"Slaves, according to that decision, being property, stand on an equal footing with all other property. THERE IS JUST AS MUCH OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE TO PROTECT SLAVES AS EVERY OTHER SPECIES OF PROPERTY, AS THERE IS TO PROTECT HORSES, CATTLE, DRY GOODS, LIQUORS, &c."—*Cong. Globe, same vol., page 1258.*

And again:

"Hence, under the Constitution, there is no power to prevent a Southern man going into the Territories with his slaves, more than a Northern man."—*Mr. Douglas' Memphis Speech, Nov. 29th, 1858, as published in the Avalanche.*

WHAT HE IS OBLIGED TO DO IN THE PREMISES.

In his letter replying to Judge Black's criticism on his Harper's Magazine article, Mr. Douglas took pains to tell what he deemed all persons obliged to do who hold that slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution. He said:

"In that article, without assailing any one, or impugning any man's motive, I demonstrated, beyond the possibility of cavil or dispute, if slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, the conclusion is inevitable and irresistible, THAT IT IS THE IMPERATIVE DUTY OF CONGRESS TO PASS ALL LAWS NECESSARY FOR ITS PROTECTION; THAT THERE IS AND CAN BE NO EXCEPTION TO THE RULE, THAT A RIGHT GUARANTEED BY THE CONSTITUTION MUST BE PROTECTED BY LAW IN ALL CASES, WHERE LEGISLATION IS ESSENTIAL TO ITS ENJOYMENT. That all who believe that *slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution* are bound by their conscience, and oaths of fidelity to the Constitution *to support a Congressional slave code in the Territories*."

This direct and unequivocal statement of the duty of those who believe that slavery exists in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution, narrows the whole controversy between Douglas and Breckinridge down to a quibble, to wit: Is the right to carry slave property into the Territories, which Mr. Douglas concedes in the extracts quoted above, equivalent to the existence of slavery in the Territories by virtue of the Constitution? To use the brief and concise phrase employed by Mr. Lincoln in his Columbus speech, "can a thing be lawfully driven away from a place where it has a lawful right to be?" Which faction of the Democracy has the advantage of logic and truthfulness in this controversy?

HE DROPS "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY" ALTOGETHER.

Mr. Douglas has so frequently re-endorsed the Dred Scott decision that it is hardly worth while to notice his subsequent remarks on that theme. Let it be observed, however, that after the Illinois election of 1858, Mr. Douglas ceased talking about the right of Territorial Legislatures to *exclude* slavery, but commenced on an entirely new theme, to-wit: "the right of the people to control slavery as *property*." On the 22d of June, 1859, Mr. Douglas wrote the following letter to J. B. Dorr, Esq., the editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, which was immediately telegraphed all over the country, as the ground-work of principles on which he would be willing to accept the nomination of the Charleston Convention:

"WASHINGTON, June 22d, 1859.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter inquiring whether my friends are at liberty to present my name to the Charleston Convention for the Presidential nomination.

"Before this question can finally be determined, it will be necessary to understand distinctly upon what issues the canvass is to be conducted. If, as I have full faith they will, the Democratic party shall determine in the Presidential election of 1860 to adhere to the principles embodied in the Compromise measures of 1850, and ratified by the people in the Presidential election of 1852, and re-affirmed in the Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, and incorporated into the Cincinnati platform in 1856, as expounded by Mr. Buchanan in his letter accepting the nomination, and approved by the people in his election,—in that event my friends will be at liberty to present my name to the Convention if they see proper to do so. If, on the contrary, it shall become the policy of the Democratic party, which I cannot anticipate, to repudiate these, their time-honored principles, on which we have achieved so many patriotic triumphs, and in lieu of them the Convention shall interpolate into the creed of the party such new issues as revival of the African slave trade, or a Congressional slave code for the territories, or the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States ever established or prohibited slavery in the territories, *beyond the power of the people legally to control it as property*,—it is due to candor to say, that in such an event I could not accept the nomination if tendered to me. Trusting that this answer will be deemed sufficiently explicit, I am, very respectfully,

"Your friend, S. A. DOUGLAS.

"J. B. DORR, Esq., Dubuque, Iowa."

Probably the best exposition which has been made of this new dogma, is found in MR. LINCOLN'S speech delivered at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1859, where he noticed the change in Mr. Douglas' tone as follows:

"What he says now is something different in language, and we will consider whether it is not different in sense too. It is now that the Dred Scott decision, or rather the Constitution under that decision, does not carry slavery into the Territories beyond the power of the people of the Territories *to control it as other property*. He does not say that people can drive it out, but they can control it as other property. The language is different: we should consider whether the sense is different. Driving a horse out of this lot is too plain a proposition to be mistaken about: it is putting him on the other side of the fence. Or it might be a sort of exclusion of him from the lot if you were to kill him and let the worms devour him; but neither of these things is the same as 'controlling him as other property.' That would be to feed him, to pamper him, to ride him, to use and abuse him, to make the most money out of him 'as other property;' but please you, what do the men who are in favor of slavery, want more than this? What do they really want, other than that slavery, being in the Territories, shall be controlled as other property?"

HE GOES FOR SUPREME COURT SOVEREIGNTY.

In his speech of February 23d, 1859, already referred to, Mr. Douglas again declared himself ready to follow the Supreme Court to the crushing out of Popular Sovereignty. He said:

"When the Supreme Court shall decide upon the constitutionality of the local [Territorial] laws, I AM PREPARED TO ABIDE BY THE DECISION WHATEVER IT MAY BE, AND HAVE IT EXECUTED IN GOOD FAITH AS WELL AS IN OTHER CASES."—*Congressional Globe, 1858–59, part 2, page 1259.*

And again, in his speech of May 16th, 1860, having read the Tennessee Compromise resolution offered at the Charleston Convention, which was as follows:

"That all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territories, and that *under the decision of the Supreme Court* which we recognize as an exposition of the Constitution, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation,"

—he proceeded to remark:

"The second proposition is, that a right of person or property, secured by the Constitution, cannot be taken away by act of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature. Who ever dreamed that either Congress or a Territorial Legislature, or any other legislative body on earth could destroy or impair any right guaranteed or secured by the Constitution? No man that I know of."—*Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1859–60, page 316.*

HE TELLS HOW TO CARRY OUT SUPREME COURT SOVEREIGNTY.

In the same speech, (May 16th, 1860,) he tells how to carry out Supreme Court Sovereignty, as follows:

"When that case shall arise, and the Court shall pronounce its judgment, it will be binding on me, on you, sir, and on every good citizen. It must be carried out in good faith; AND ALL THE POWER OF THIS GOVERNMENT—THE ARMY, THE NAVY, AND THE MILITIA—ALL THAT WE HAVE—MUST BE EXERTED TO CARRY THE DECISION INTO EFFECT IN GOOD FAITH, IF THERE BE RESISTANCE."—*Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1859–60, page 311.*

HE IS UTTERLY OPPOSED TO "SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY."

In a colloquy with Senators Davis and Gwin, in the Senate, on the 17th of May, 1860, Mr. Douglas utterly repudiated "squatter sovereignty," in the following words:

"Regarding Squatter Sovereignty as a nickname invented by the Senator and those with whom he acts, which I have never recognized, I must leave him to define the meaning of his own term. I have denounced Squatter Sovereignty when you find it setting up a government in violation of law, as you do now at Pike's Peak. I denounced it this year. When you find an unauthorized Legislature, in violation of law, setting up a government without sanction of Congress or Court, that is Squatter Sovereignty which I oppose. There is the case of Dakotah, where you have left a whole people without any law or Territorial organization, with no mode of appeal from Squatter Courts to the United States Courts to correct their decisions—that is Squatter Sovereignty in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States. There is a similar government set up over a part of California and a part of the Territory of Utah, called Nevada.

"It has a delegate here, claiming to represent it. I have denounced that as unlawful. I am opposed to all such Squatter Sovereignty. If that is what the Senator referred to, I am against it. All I say is, the people of a Territory, when they have become organized under the Constitution and laws, have legislative power over all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States. That is the language of the law; and if they exercise legislative powers on any subject inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, the Courts, to whom appeal may be taken under the laws, will correct their errors. That is all.—*Cong. Globe, 1859–60; page, 2147.*

HE REPUDIATES TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY, ALSO.

The following extract from Mr. Douglas' letter in reply to Judge Black's criticism on his Harper's Magazine Essay, puts everything at sixes and sevens again as regards his views of the sovereignty which belongs to the people of a Territory. In that letter he says:

"I have never said or thought that our Territories were sovereign political communities, or even limited sovereignties like the States of this Union."

And again, in a colloquy with Mr. Clay, of Alabama, in the Senate, February 23d, 1859, he was still more explicit in denying sovereignty to the Territories:

"I will answer the Senator's question. First—I do not hold that squatter sovereignty is superior to the Constitution. I HOLD THAT NO SUCH THING AS SOVEREIGN POWER ATTACHES TO A TERRITORY WHILE A TERRITORY. I hold that a Territory possesses whatever power it derives from the Constitution, under the organic act, and no more. I hold that ALL the power that a Territorial Legislature possesses is derived from the Constitution and its amendments, *under the act of Congress*; and because I held that, I denied last year that the people of a Territory, *without the consent of Congress*, could assemble at Lecompton and create an organic law for that people. I denied the validity of your Lecompton Constitution, for the reason that constitutions can only be made by sovereign power; and because the Territory was not a sovereignty, that was not a constitution but a petition."—*Cong. Globe, 1858–59, part 2, page 1246.*

It will be noticed, also, that in these remarks, Mr. Douglas supplied a link hitherto missing in the chain which binds him to the Dred Scott decision. It is this: the Supreme Court say that whereas Congress cannot prohibit slavery in the Territory, it cannot delegate such power to a Territorial Legislature. Mr. Douglas steps in at this point and says that ALL the powers vested in a Territory are derived through the act of Congress organizing it. They have no powers that are not so derived. Hence if Congress cannot prohibit slavery in a Territory, neither can the people of the Territory do so by any means whatever.

A QUESTION WHICH HE WILL NOT ANSWER.

In his colloquy with Mr. Davis, in the Senate, May 17th, 1860, Mr. Douglas refused to answer the question whether he would or would not sign a bill to protect slave property in the Territories, if he were President of the United States. This is a question which has an immediate and special significance, and one which each voter has a right to put to Mr. Douglas and every other candidate for President or Vice-President. Fortunately we have Mr. Douglas' reply, or his refusal to reply on record. The colloquy was as follows:

"MR. DAVIS—If it will not embarrass the Senator, I would ask him, if, as Chief Executive of the United States, he would sign a bill to protect slave property in State, Territory or District of Columbia—an act of Congress.

"MR. DOUGLAS—It will be time enough for me or any other man to say what bills he will sign when he is in a position to execute the power.

"MR. DAVIS—I shall not ask you a question further than you wish to answer—certainly not.

"MR. DOUGLAS—The Senator can ask all the questions he pleases, and I shall answer them when I please; but I was going to say that I do not recognise the right to catechise me in this way. The Senator has no right to do it after sneering at my pretensions to the place which he assumes that I desire to occupy.

"MR. DAVIS—I grant the Senator the right not to answer the question, though it seemed to me to be leading very directly up to an exact understanding between us as to what he meant by non-intervention. I, however, will not press that, or any other question, against his wishes."—*Cong. Globe, 1859–60; page, 2147.*

HE GOES DIRECTLY FOR SUPREME COURT SOVEREIGNTY AND A TERRITORIAL SLAVE CODE.

On the 23d of June, 1860, the Douglas wing of the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, finished up its business by adopting the following resolution as a part of its platform,—the resolution having been offered by Mr. Wickliffe, of Louisiana, who declared that its adoption would give Mr. Douglas 40,000 votes in that State:

"*Resolved*, That it is in accordance with the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of Territorial Governments, the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, *as the same has been or shall hereafter be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States*, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity *by every branch of the General Government.*"

In his letter accepting the nomination, Mr. Douglas gave his particular attention to the Wickliffe slave-code resolution, remarking upon it as follows:

"Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and re-affirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution which is in *perfect harmony* with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as the same were proclaimed and understood by all parties in the Presidential contests of 1848, 1852 and 1856."

Thus has squatter sovereignty at last been completely squatted out!

HE ENDEAVORS TO BRING KANSAS INTO THE UNION WITHOUT HAVING HER CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

On the 25th of June, 1856, while the bill for the admission of Kansas was pending in the Senate, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, introduced an amendment, which was ordered to be printed, and, with the original bill and other amendments, recommitted to the Committee on Territories, of which Mr. Douglas was Chairman. This amendment of Mr. Toombs, printed by order of the Senate, provided for the appointment of commissioners who were to take a census of Kansas, divide the Territory into election districts, and superintend the election of delegates to form a Constitution, and contains a clause in the 18th section requiring the Constitution which should be formed to be submitted to the people for adoption, as follows:

"That the following propositions be and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted by the Convention, AND RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE AT THE ELECTION FOR THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas, etc."

This amendment of Mr. Toombs was referred to the committee of which Mr. Douglas was Chairman, and reported back by him on the 30th of June, with the words "And ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution" *stricken out*. On the 9th of December, 1857, Senator Bigler explained how the submission clause came to be stricken out, as follows:

"I was present when that subject was discussed by Senators, before the bill was introduced, and the question was raised and discussed whether the Constitution, when formed, should be submitted to a vote of the people. It was held by the most intelligent on the subject, that in view of all the difficulties surrounding that Territory, the danger of any experiment at that time of a popular vote, it would be better that THERE SHOULD BE NO SUCH PROVISION IN THE TOOMBS' BILL; and it is my understanding in all the intercourse I had, that that Convention would make a Constitution and send it here WITHOUT SUBMITTING IT TO THE POPULAR VOTE."—*Cong. Globe, part 1, 1857-8, page 21.*

Referring to same subject again on the 21st of December, 1857, Mr. Bigler continued:

"Nothing was farther from my mind than to allude to any social or confidential interview. The meeting was not of that character. Indeed, it was semi-official, and called to promote the public good. My recollection was clear that I left the conference under the impression that it had been deemed best to adopt measures to admit Kansas as a State through the agency of one popular election, and that for delegates to the Convention. This impression was the stronger, because I thought the spirit of the bill infringed upon the doctrine of non-intervention, to which I had great aversion; but with the hope of accomplishing great good, and as no movement had been made in that direction in the Territory, I waived this objection, and concluded to support the measure. I have a few items of testimony as to the correctness of these impressions, and with their submission I shall be content. I have before me the bill reported by the Senator from Illinois, on the 7th of March, 1856, providing for the admission of Kansas as a State, the third section of which reads as follows:

"'That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said Convention of the people of Kansas, when formed, for their free acceptance or rejection: which, if accepted by the Convention *and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution, shall* be obligatory upon the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas.'

"The bill read in place by the Senator from Georgia, on the 25th of June, and referred to the Committee on Territories, contained the same section, word for word. Both these bills were under consideration at the conference referred to, but, sir, when the Senator from Illinois reported the Toombs bill to the Senate, with amendments, the next morning, it did not contain that portion of the third section which indicated to the Convention that the Constitution should be approved by the people. The words 'and ratified by the people at the election for the adoption of the Constitution,' had been stricken out."—*Congressional Globe, part 1, 1857–58, pages 113 and 114.*

Better testimony, however, is that of Toombs himself, delivered in the Senate on the 18th of March, 1857, as follows:

"The first twelve sections provided the machinery for executing the (Toombs) bill, so that there should be no dispute as to its fairness.

"The other sections, containing only the formal parts of the bill, incident to every enabling act, I cut off with my scissors, from a printed bill before me. The first twelve sections are in my own writing. In the thirteenth section, under the usual clause, stating that the following shall be the fundamental conditions of admission, THERE WERE WORDS REQUIRING A SUBMISSION OF THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE. That I did not observe.

"When the bill came up for consideration between some gentlemen of the Committee and myself, there being no provision in the bill for a second election; there being no safeguards for such a popular election; the bill being incongruous as to that purpose, I suggested the striking out of this clause. It was done as the report shows. It having got there by accident, it was stricken out at my suggestion, as a matter of course. The principles upon which that measure was based, were these:—First, that all the legal voters of the Territory should have a fair opportunity, free from force or fraud, to elect a Convention, and to make a Constitution; AND THEN THAT THEY SHOULD COME INTO THE UNION, UNDER THAT CONSTITUTION, WITHOUT REFERRING EITHER THE CONSTITUTION TO THE PEOPLE, OR THE QUESTION OF ADMISSION AGAIN TO CONGRESS. It was intended as an assent to admission, in advance."—*Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1857–58, page 127.*

Best of all, however, is the testimony of Mr. Douglas, given in the Senate, on the 9th of December, 1857, as follows:

"During the last Congress I reported a bill from the Committee on Territories, to authorize the people of Kansas to assemble and form a Constitution for themselves. Subsequently the Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs) brought forward a substitute for my bill, which after HAVING BEEN MODIFIED BY HIM AND MYSELF IN CONSULTATION, was passed by the Senate."—*Cong. Globe, part 1, 1857–58, page 15.*

Bigler and Toombs having avowed their complicity in the swindle, Mr. Douglas thus makes haste to admit his share in it, by saying that it was modified "by himself and Toombs in consultation." What was the modification? Simply this: that Mr. Douglas reported the bill back, not only with the submission clause stricken out, but with a new clause inserted, which reads as follows:

"AND UNTIL THE COMPLETE EXECUTION OF THIS ACT, NO OTHER ELECTION SHALL BE HELD IN SAID TERRITORY."

Can any one fail to comprehend this clear and logical chain of evidence? At the time when Douglas and Toombs were at work on their precious conspiracy, Kansas was in the hands of the Border Ruffians, and entirely at their mercy. The Territorial office holders were nearly all assassins and outlaws. The Federal troops were either assisting or conniving at the Missouri invasion. Under these circumstances is there any doubt *what kind* of a Constitution would have been made by the Buford-Atchison gang who were then ravaging Kansas, when they understood perfectly that their act would be conclusive of the destinies of the Territory, and when Douglas had especially provided that "until the complete execution of the act, *no other election shall be held in the Territory?*"

HE DEFENDS THE BORDER RUFFIANS OF MISSOURI.

In his report of March 12th, 1856, already referred to, Mr. Douglas defended the Border Ruffian invaders of Kansas, as follows:

"The natural consequence was that immediate steps were taken by the people of the western counties of Missouri to stimulate, organize and carry into effect a system of emigration, similar to that of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Company, for the avowed purpose of counteracting the effects and protecting themselves and their domestic institutions from the consequences of that company's operations. The material difference in the character of the two rival and conflicting movements consists in the fact *that the one had its origin in an AGGRESSIVE and the other in a DEFENSIVE policy.*"

HE DECLARES THE BOGUS LEGISLATURE OF KANSAS TO HAVE BEEN VALID.

In the same report, and on page 15 thereof, Mr. Douglas asserted the validity of the bogus legislature and its acts, as follows:

"So far as the question involves THE LEGALITY OF THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE AND THE VALIDITY OF ITS ACTS, it is entirely immaterial whether we adopt the reasoning and conclusion of the minority or majority reports, for each proves that the LEGISLATURE WAS LEGALLY AND DULY CONSTITUTED."

HE SAYS THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS MUST BE "SUBDUED."

In the same report, and on page 40 thereof, he advocates the subjection of the people of Kansas, in the following words:

"In this connection, your Committee feel sincere satisfaction in commending the messages and proclamations of the President, in which we have the gratifying assurance that the supremacy of the laws will be maintained; that rebellion will be crushed; * * * that the federal and local laws will be vindicated against all attempts of organized resistence."

And again, in his speech of March 12th, 1856:

"The minority report advocates foreign interference; we advocate self-government and non-interference. We are ready to meet the issue, and there will be no dodging. We intend to meet it boldly; TO REQUIRE SUBMISSION TO THE LAWS AND TO THE CONSTITUTED AUTHORITIES; TO REDUCE TO SUBJECTION THOSE WHO RESIST THEM, AND TO PUNISH REBELLION AND TREASON. I am glad that a defiant spirit is exhibited here; we accept the issue."—*Congressional Globe, part 1, 1855–56, page 639.*

HE THINKS SENATOR SUMNER SHOULD BE "KICKED LIKE A DOG."

On the 20th day of May, 1856, Mr. Douglas indulged in the following language, in reply to Senator Sumner—the day on which he was bludgeoned by Preston S. Brooks:

"It is his object to provoke some of us to KICK HIM AS WE WOULD A DOG! A hundred times has he called the Nebraska Bill a swindle—an act of infamy, and each time went on to illustrate the complicity of each man who voted for it, in perpetrating the crime. * * * How dare he approach one of these gentlemen, to give him his hand, after that act? If he felt the courtesies between men, he would not do it. He would deserve to have himself SPIT IN THE FACE for doing so."—*Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1855–56, page 545.*

HE VINDICATES DAVID R. ATCHISON.

In the same speech, and on the same day, Mr. Douglas proceeded to vindicate David R. Atchison, of Missouri, who was then leading a company of Border Ruffians against Kansas, in the following eulogistic terms:

"The Senator has also made an assault on the late President of the Senate—General Atchison—a GENTLEMAN OF AS KIND A NATURE, OF AS GENUINE AND TRUE A HEART AS EVER ANIMATED A HUMAN SOUL. He is impulsive and generous, carrying his good qualities sometimes to an excess, which induces him to say and do many things that would not meet my approval; but all who know him, know him to be A GENTLEMAN AND AN HONEST MAN—true and loyal to the Constitution of his country."—*Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1855–56, page 545.*

HE THINKS SENATOR TRUMBULL IS A TRAITOR, AND THAT ALL TRAITORS SHOULD BE HUNG.

The following extract from Mr. Douglas' speech on Kansas affairs, in the Senate, March 20th, 1856, is submitted without comment. The language is sufficiently direct for the comprehension of all fair-minded men:

"A word or two more on another point and I will close. My colleague has made an assault on the President of the United States for his efforts to vindicate the supremacy of the laws, and put down insurrection and rebellion in the Territory of Kansas. In my opinion, the President of the United States is entitled to the thanks of the whole country for the promptness and energy with which he has met the crisis. It was his imperative duty to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and see that they are faithfully executed. It was his duty to suppress rebellion and put down treason. My colleague says that it will be necessary to catch the traitor before the President can hang him. My opinion is that, from the signs of the times, and in view of all that is passing around us, as well as at a distance, there will be very little difficulty in arresting the traitors—and that, too, WITHOUT GOING ALL THE WAY TO KANSAS TO FIND THEM! [Laughter.] This government has shown itself the most powerful of any on earth in all respects except one. It has shown itself equal to foreign war or to domestic defence; equal to any emergency that may arise in the exercise of its high functions in all things EXCEPT THE POWER TO HANG A TRAITOR!

I trust in God that the time is not near at hand, and that it may never come, when it will be the imperative duty of those charged with the faithful execution of the laws, to exercise that power. I trust that calmer and wiser counsels will prevail; that passion may subside, and reason and loyalty return, before the overt act shall be committed. I fervently hope that the occasion may never arise which shall render it necessary to test the power of the Government and the firmness of the executive in this respect; but if, unfortunately, that contingency shall happen; if treason against the United States shall be consummated, far be it from my purpose to express the wish that the penalty of the law may not fall upon the traitor's head!"—*Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1855–56, page 288.*

HE ENDORSES THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION IN ADVANCE.

On the 12th of June, 1857, Mr. Douglas made his "Grand Jury" speech, so-called, at Springfield, to which one reference has already been made. The following extracts from this speech are taken from the phonographic report published in the Missouri *Republican* of June 18th, 1857. The famous Lecompton Convention had just been called by the bogus Legislature, and on this topic he spoke as follows:

"Kansas is about to speak for herself through her delegates assembled in convention to form a constitution, preparatory to her admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Peace and prosperity now prevail throughout her borders. The law under which her delegates are to be elected is believed to be just and fair in all its objects and provisions. If any portion of the inhabitants, acting under the advice of political leaders in distant States, shall choose to absent themselves from the polls, and withhold their votes, with a view of leaving the Free State Democrats in a minority, and thus securing a pro-slavery constitution in opposition to a majority of the people living under it, let the responsibility rest on those who, for partisan purposes, will sacrifice the principles they profess to cherish and promote."

HE SAYS THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE WAS NOT INTENDED TO INCLUDE "ALL MEN."

In the same speech, Mr. Douglas ventilated his views of the Declaration of Independence, as follows:

"The signers of the Declaration of Independence, referred to white man, and to him alone, when they declared that all men were created equal. They were in a struggle with Great Britain. The principle they were asserting WAS THAT A BRITISH SUBJECT BORN ON AMERICAN SOIL, WAS EQUAL TO A BRITISH SUBJECT BORN IN ENGLAND—that a British subject here, was entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities, under the British Constitution, that a British subject in England enjoyed; that their rights were inalienable, and hence, that Parliament, whose power was omnipotent, had no power to alienate them."

It appears thus, that in Mr. Douglas' opinion not only the African race, but the German, Italian, French, Scandinavian, and, indeed, every nation except the English, Irish, Scotch and American, are excluded from all part or lot in the Declaration of Independence. The phrase "all men," does not refer to them. They have no business with the Fourth of July. It is to be observed that in this matter Mr. Douglas has outrun the Dred Scott decision itself, which, after quoting the language of the Declaration of Independence, says:

"The general words above quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family, and if they were used in a similar instrument at this day, would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute, that the enslaved African race were not intended to be included, and formed no part of the people who framed and adopted this declaration."

HE SAYS SLAVERY IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES OF CIVILIZATION AND CHRISTIANITY.

In the same speech Mr. Douglas gave utterance to the following atrocious sentiments on slavery in the abstract:

"At that day the negro was looked upon as a being of an inferior race. All history had proved that in no part of the world, or the world's history, had the negro ever shown himself capable of self-government, and it was not the intention of the founders of this government to violate that great law of God which made the distinction between the white and the black man. *That distinction is plain and palpable, and it has been the rule of civilization and Christianity the world over, that whenever any man or set of men were incapable of taking care of themselves, they should consent to be governed by those who are capable of managing their affairs for them.*"

In revising the Missouri *Republican's* report of this speech, for publication in the *State Register*, Mr. Douglas or some discreet friend omitted this obnoxious paragraph. But that does not relieve him from the responsibility of it, because we find the same idea, in nearly the same language, in his Chicago speech of October 23d, 1850, as published in Sheahan's Life of Douglas, to-wit:

"The civilized world have always held that when any race of men have shown themselves so degraded by ignorance, superstition, cruelty and barbarism as to be utterly incapable of governing themselves, they must, in the nature of things, be governed by others, by such laws as are deemed applicable to their condition."—[Sheahan's Life of Douglas, page 184.]

This is popular sovereignty with a vengeance!

HE DON'T CARE WHETHER SLAVERY IS VOTED DOWN OR VOTED UP.

It was with this epigrammatic phrase that Mr. Douglas signalized his objection to the Lecompton Constitution on the 9th of December, 1857, when he spoke as follows:

"But I am told on all sides; 'oh! just wait; the pro-slavery clause will be voted down.' That does not obviate any of my objections; it does not diminish any of them. You have no more right to force a Free State Constitution on Kansas than a Slave State Constitution. If Kansas wants a Slave State Constitution, she has a right to it; if she wants a Free State Constitution, she has a right to it. It is none of my business which way the slavery clause is decided. I CARE NOT WHETHER IT IS VOTED DOWN OR VOTED UP."—*Cong. Globe, 1857–58, part 1, page 18.*

HE URGES THAT SLAVERY SHOULD LAST FOREVER.

In his joint debate with Mr. Lincoln, at Quincy, Illinois, Mr. Douglas frankly confessed that his "great principle" contemplated that slavery should last *forever*. He said:

"In this State we have declared that a negro shall not be a citizen, and we have also declared that he shall not be a slave. We had a right to adopt that policy. *Missouri has just as good a right to adopt the other policy.* I am now speaking of rights under the Constitution, and not of moral or religious rights. I do not discuss the morals of the people of Missouri, but let them settle that matter for themselves. I hold that the people of the slaveholding States are civilized men as well as ourselves; that they bear consciences as well as we, and that they are accountable to God and their posterity, and not to us. It is for them to decide, therefore, the moral and religious right of the slavery question for themselves within their own limits. I assert that they had as much right under the Constitution to adopt the system of policy which they have, as we had to adopt ours. So it is with every other State in this Union. Let each State stand firmly by that great Constitutional right, let each State mind its own business and let its neighbors alone, and there will be no trouble on this question. If we will stand by that principle, then Mr. Lincoln will find that this Republic CAN EXIST FOREVER DIVIDED INTO FREE AND SLAVE STATES as our fathers made it and the people of each State have decided."—[Lincoln and Douglas Debates of 1858—page 209.]

HE SAYS IF HE WERE A CITIZEN OF LOUISIANA HE WOULD VOTE FOR THE PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY.

In his Sedition law speech, in the Senate, on the 23d of January, 1860, Mr. Douglas went a step farther by asserting, roundly and without qualification, that if he were a resident of a Southern State, he would vote to retain and maintain slavery. His language was as follows:

"Sir, I hold the doctrine that a wise statesman will adapt his laws to the wants, conditions and interests of the people to be governed by them. SLAVERY MAY BE VERY ESSENTIAL IN ONE CLIMATE AND TOTALLY USELESS IN ANOTHER. IF I WERE A CITIZEN OF LOUISIANA I WOULD VOTE FOR RETAINING AND MAINTAINING SLAVERY, BECAUSE I BELIEVE THE GOOD OF THAT PEOPLE WOULD REQUIRE IT."—[Cong. Globe, 1859–60, page 559.

HE THINKS SLAVERY IS A MERE QUESTION OF DOLLARS AND CENTS.

Shortly after the Illinois election of 1858, Mr. Douglas made a southern tour, stopping at St. Louis, Memphis, and New Orleans, and addressing the people at those places on political topics. He spoke at Memphis, on the 29th of November, and the following is an extract from his speech as reported phonographically in the Memphis *Avalanche*:

"Whenever a Territory has a climate, soil and productions making it the *interest* of the inhabitants to encourage slave property they will pass a slave code and give it encouragement. Whenever the climate, soil and productions preclude the possibility of slavery being profitable, they will not permit it. YOU COME RIGHT BACK TO THE PRINCIPLE OF DOLLARS AND CENTS. I do not care where the immigration in the southern country comes from;—if old Joshua R. Giddings should raise a colony in Ohio and settle down in Louisiana, he would be the strongest advocate of Slavery in the whole South; he would find, when he got there, his opinion of slavery would be very much modified; he would find on those sugar plantations that it was not a question between the white man and the negro but between *the negro and the crocodile*. He would say that between the negro and the crocodile he took the side of the negro; but between the negro and the white man, he would go for the white man."

Again, in his speech of February 29th, 1860, in the Senate, in the course of his assault on Senator Seward, he said:

"We in Illinois tried Slavery while we were a Territory, and found it was not profitable; and *hence* we turned philanthropists and abolished it."—*Congressional Globe, 1859–60; page 915.*

And again in the same discussion:

"But they, (the people of Illinois,) said 'experience proves that it is not going to be profitable in this climate.' *They had no scruples about it.* Every one of them was nursed by it. His father and his mother held slaves. *They had no scruple about its being right*, but they said, 'we cannot make any money by it, and as our State runs away off north, up to those eternal snows, perhaps we shall gain population faster if we stop Slavery and invite in the Northern population;' and as a matter of political policy, State policy, they prohibited Slavery themselves."—*Congressional Globe 1859–60; page 919.*

HE SAYS THE ALMIGHTY HAS REQUIRED THE EXISTENCE OF SLAVERY!

In the Memphis speech, following immediately after the extract quoted above, from the *Avalanche*, comes the following blasphemous declaration:

"The Almighty has drawn the line on this continent on one side of which the soil must be cultivated by slave labor. That line did not run on thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes runs over mountains and through valleys. But this Slave line meanders in the sugar fields and plantations of the South—[the remainder of the sentence was lost by the confusion around the reporter.] And the people living in the different localities and in the Territories must determine for themselves whether their 'middle bed' is best adapted for slave or free labor."

HE GOES FOR A SEDITION LAW.

On the 23d of January, 1860, Mr. Douglas made his famous speech in favor of a new Sedition Law, for the purpose of "suppressing the irrepressible conflict." Senator Mason had already introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee to investigate the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and to report whether any further legislation was necessary in the premises. Nevertheless, Mr. Douglas introduced the following additional resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory; and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory with intent to invade, assail, or molest the government, inhabitants, *property*, or institutions of any other State or Territory of the Union."

Upon this resolution he made a speech, on the 23d of January, as aforesaid, from which the following are consecutive extracts:

"The question, then, is, what legislation is necessary and proper to render this guarantee of the Constitution effectual? I presume there will be very little difference of opinion that it will be necessary to place the whole military power of the Government at the disposal of the President, under proper guards and restrictions against abuse, to repel and suppress invasion when the hostile force shall be actually in the field. *But, sir, that is not sufficient.* Such legislation would not be a full compliance with this guarantee of the Constitution. The framers of that instrument meant more when they gave that guarantee. Mark the difference in language between the provision for protecting the United States against invasion and that for protecting the States. When it provided for protecting the United States, it said Congress shall have power to 'repel invasion.' When it came to make this guarantee to the States it changed the language and said the United States shall 'protect' each of the States against invasion.

"Then, sir, I hold that it is not only necessary to use the military power when the actual case of invasion shall occur, but to authorize the judicial department of the Government to suppress all conspiracies and combinations in the several States *with intent* to invade a State, or molest or disturb its government, its peace, its citizens, its *property*, or its institutions. You must punish the conspiracy, the combination *with intent to do the act*, and then you will suppress it in advance.

* * * * * * *

"It cannot be said that the time has not yet arrived for such legislation. It is only necessary to inquire into the causes which produced the Harper's Ferry outrage, and ascertain whether those causes are yet in active operation, and then you can determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that the invasion will be repeated. Without stopping to adduce evidence in detail, I have no hesitation in expressing my firm and deliberate conviction that THE HARPER'S FERRY CRIME WAS THE NATURAL, LOGICAL, INEVITABLE RESULT OF THE DOCTRINES AND TEACHINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, AS EXPLAINED AND ENFORCED IN THEIR PLATFORM, THEIR PARTISAN PRESSES, THEIR PAMPHLETS AND BOOKS, AND ESPECIALLY IN THE SPEECHES OF THEIR LEADERS IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

* * * * * * *

"And, sir, inasmuch as the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the power coupled with the duty of protecting each State against external aggression, and inasmuch as that includes the power of suppressing and punishing conspiracies in one State against the institutions, property, people, or government of every other State, *I desire to carry out the power vigorously*. Sir, give us a law as the Constitution contemplates and authorizes, and I will show the Senator from New York that there is a constitutional mode of repressing the 'irrepressible conflict.' *I will open the prison door to allow conspirators against the peace of the Republic and the domestic tranquility of our States to select their cells wherein to drag out a miserable life, as a punishment for their crimes against the peace of society!!!*

"Can any man say to us that although this outrage has been perpetrated at Harper's Ferry, there is no danger of its recurrence? Sir, is not the Republican party still embodied, organized, confident of success, and defiant in its pretensions? Does it not now hold and proclaim the same creed that it did before the invasion? It is true that most of its representatives here disavow the *act* of John Brown at Harper's Ferry. I am glad that they do so; I am rejoiced that they have gone thus far; but I must be permitted to say to them that it is not sufficient that they disavow the act, unless they also repudiate and denounce the doctrines and teachings which produced the act. Those doctrines remain the same; those teachings are being poured into the minds of men throughout the country by means of speeches and pamphlets and books, and through partisan presses.

"Mr. President, the mode of preserving peace is plain. This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give the means, and we, BY INDICTMENT AND CONVICTIONS IN THE FEDERAL COURTS OF OUR SEVERAL STATES, WILL MAKE SUCH EXAMPLES OF THE LEADERS OF THESE CONSPIRATORS AS WILL STRIKE TERROR INTO THE HEARTS OF THE OTHERS, AND THERE WILL BE AN END OF THIS CRUSADE."—*Congressional Globe, 1859–60, pages 552, 553.*

The following is an extract from the old Sedition Law of 1798, which very nearly revolutionized the country—utterly ruined and destroyed the Federal party which took the responsibility of enacting it—and against which Thomas Jefferson and his friends fulminated the famous "Resolutions of '98," adopted by the Virginia and Kentucky Legislatures:

"*And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, uttered or published, or shall knowingly or willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering, or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings, against the Government of the United States or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the powers in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; then such person being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction therein, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

The difference between this Sedition Law and the one advocated by Mr. Douglas is, that the former sought to punish the expression of opinions against the constituted authorities of the United States, while the latter seeks to punish the expression of opinions against human slavery. Under Douglas' proposed law, Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, and nearly all the founders of the Republic, would be liable, if still living, to "indictments and convictions in our Federal courts."

THE UPSHOT OF JOHN BROWN'S INVASION OF VIRGINIA.

This is a proper place to inquire what state of facts existed, calling for Mr. Douglas' furious onslaught on the people of the North, and his malignant proposition to "open the prison doors and allow conspirators against the tranquility of States to select cells wherein to drag out a miserable life." The Select Committee of the Senate, appointed to investigate the Harper's Ferry affair, consisting of Messrs. Mason, Davis, Fitch, Collamer and Doolittle, commenced their labors on the 16th of December, 1859, and continued their sessions until the 14th of June, 1860. During this time they examined thirty-two witnesses from various parts of the country, and it is presumed they arrived at the facts of the case as nearly as it was possible to reach them. On the 15th of June, the majority of the Committee made a report in which they say:

"The Committee, after much consideration, *are not prepared to suggest any legislation* which, in their opinion, would be adequate to prevent like occurrences in the future. The only provisions in the Constitution of the United States which would seem to import any authority in the Government of the United States to interfere on occasions affecting the peace or safety of the States are found in the 8th section of the 1st article, amongst the powers of Congress, to provide for calling for Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions; and in the 4th section of the 4th article in the following words: 'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on the application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.' The 'invasion' here spoken of would seem to import an invasion by the public force of a foreign power, or (if not so limited and equally referable to an invasion of one State by another,) still it would seem that public force, or force exercised under the sanction of acknowledged political power, is there meant. The invasion (to call it so) by Brown and his followers at Harper's Ferry was in no sense of that character. IT WAS SIMPLY THE ACT OF LAWLESS RUFFIANS UNDER THE SANCTION OF NO PUBLIC OR POLITICAL POWER," etc.—*Report of Select Committee of the Senate on the Harper's Ferry affair; page, 18.*

This report is signed "J. M. Mason, *Chairman*, Jefferson Davis, G. N. Fitch." It ought to be good authority on the question whether any laws are required "to punish conspiracies and combinations *with intent* to do the act," as also on the other question whether the Republican party is responsible for John Brown's raid.

MR. DOUGLAS JUSTIFIES DISUNION.

In the Sedition Law speech, above referred to, Mr. Douglas went so far as to justify the crime of disunion unless Congress should enact the sort of law which he there proposed. As he is now charging disunion quite furiously against the Breckinridge faction, it is proper to show that less than one year ago he was encouraging the same thing himself. He said:

"If the people of this country shall settle down into the conviction that there is no power in the Federal Government to protect each, and every State from violence, from aggression, from invasion, THEY WILL DEMAND THAT THE CORD BE SEVERED and the weapons be restored to their hands with which they may defend themselves. THIS INQUIRY INVOLVES THE QUESTION OF THE PERPETUITY OF THE UNION."—*Congressional Globe, 1859–60; page 552.*

JEFF. DAVIS REPUDIATES THE SEDITION LAW.

Two days after the Sedition law speech, Senator Davis took the floor and repudiated the whole thing as an alarming encroachment on the rights of the people. He said:

"I welcome, sir, the apprehensions of the President of the United States, and never would I enact a law which would clothe the executive with the power to call out the militia, to bring the army and the navy TO INVADE A STATE TO DISCOVER WHO WITHIN THAT STATE HAD IN HIS BREAST THE PURPOSE AT SOME FUTURE DAY TO COMMIT CRIME. If there be unlawful, treasonable organizations within a State, it belongs to the State sovereignty to inquire and to punish the offender. * * * * * * It is proper for me, Mr. President, to say that it is in no feeling of partisan warfare between me and the Senator and the President, if any such exist, that I have made the explanation. It is the deep interest I feel for the preservation of sound principles and the restriction of the Federal Government from striding over the sovereignties of the States to usurp such centralizing power, under the promptings of a momentary expediency, as would destroy the great charter of our liberty, and reduce the people to that condition from which they rose—THE SUBJECTS OF A GOVERNMENT NOT WITHIN THEIR CONTROL."—*Cong. Globe, 1859–60; pages 559, 590.*

MR. DOUGLAS TELLS WHAT "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY" HAS DONE.

It will be admitted that Mr. Douglas is a good judge of what his dogma of "Popular Sovereignty" has accomplished during the past six years. Therefore, we let him tell the result in his own words, quoting from his speech in the Senate on the 18th of May, 1860, as printed in the Appendix to the *Congressional Globe*:

"But we are told that the necessary result of this doctrine of non-intervention, which gentlemen, by way of throwing ridicule upon, call squatter sovereignty, is to deprive the South of all participation in what they call common Territories of the United States. That was the ground on which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Davis) predicated his opposition to the compromise measures of 1850. He regarded a refusal to repeal the Mexican law as equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a refusal to recognize by an act of Congress the right to carry a slave there as equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a refusal to deny to a Territorial Legislature the right to exclude slavery as equivalent to an exclusion. He believed at that time that this doctrine did amount to a denial of southern rights, and he told the people of Mississippi so; but they doubted it. Now, let us see how far his predictions and suppositions have been verified. I infer that he told the people so, for as he makes a charge in his bill of indictment against me, that I am hostile to Southern rights, because I gave those votes.

"Now, what has been the result? My views were incorporated into the compromise measures of 1850, and his were rejected. Has the South been excluded from all the territory acquired from Mexico? What says the bill from the House of Representatives now on your table, repealing the slave code in New Mexico, established by the people themselves? It is part of the history of the country, that under the doctrine of non-intervention, this doctrine that you delight to call squatter sovereignty, the people of New Mexico have introduced and protected slavery in the whole of that Territory. UNDER THIS DOCTRINE THEY HAVE CONVERTED A TRACT OF FREE TERRITORY INTO SLAVE TERRITORY, MORE THAN FIVE TIMES THE SIZE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. UNDER THIS DOCTRINE, SLAVERY HAS BEEN EXTENDED FROM THE RIO GRANDE TO THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA, AND FROM THE LINE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO, NOT ONLY UP TO 36 deg. 30 min., BUT UP TO 38 deg. GIVING YOU A DEGREE AND A HALF MORE SLAVE TERRITORY THAN YOU EVER CLAIMED. In 1848 and 1849 and 1850, you only asked to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. The Nashville Convention fixed that as its ultimatum. I offered it in the Senate, in August, 1848, and it was adopted here, but rejected in the House of Representatives. You asked only up to 36 deg. 30 min., AND NON-INTERVENTION HAS GIVEN YOU SLAVE TERRITORY UP TO 38 deg.—A DEGREE AND A HALF MORE THAN YOU ASKED; and yet you say that this is a sacrifice of Southern rights?

"These are the fruits of this principle which the Senator from Mississippi regards as hostile to the rights of the South. Where did you ever get any other fruits that were more palatable to your taste or refreshing to your strength? What other inch of free territory has been converted into slave territory on the American continent, since the Revolution, except in New Mexico and Arizona, under the principle of non-intervention affirmed at Charleston. If it be true that this principle of non-intervention has conferred upon you all that immense territory; has protected slavery in that comparatively northern and cold region, where you did not expect it to go, cannot you trust the same principle further South when you come to acquire additional territory from Mexico? If it be true that this principle of non-intervention has given to slavery, all of New Mexico, which was surrounded on nearly every side by free territory, will not the same principle protect you in the northern States of Mexico, when they are acquired, since they are now surrounded by slave territory; are several hundred miles further south; have many degrees of greater heat; and have climate, production and soil adapted to southern products? Are you not satisfied with these practical results?"—*Appendix to Cong. Globe, 1859–60, page 314.*

HIS LAST FLING AT THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

The Hon. John Hickman, in his late speech in Concert Hall, Philadelphia, after a scathing review of Mr. Douglas' many crimes against freedom in Kansas, says: "It is gratifying, however, to make a single remark in his favor; it is this: that he seems as willing as the most ardent of his friends to divert attention from this period of his career. I am not aware that, in either essay or address he has ventured to recur to it; but on the contrary, he seems disposed to treat as a blank in his life." Mr. Hickman has overlooked Mr. Douglas' speech in the Senate on the 29th of February last, when he repeated the most offensive and disreputable thing he ever said concerning the civil war in that Territory. It was this:

"Popular sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by unholy combination in New England to ship men to Kansas—ROWDIES AND VAGABONDS—with the Bible in one hand and Sharpe's rifle in the other, TO SHOOT DOWN THE FRIENDS OF FREE INSTITUTIONS AND SELF GOVERNMENT. Popular sovereignty in Kansas was stricken down by the combinations in the Northern States to carry elections under pretence of emigrant aid societies. In retaliation, Missouri formed aid societies, too; and she, following your example, sent men into Kansas, and then occurred the conflict. I condemn both, but I condemn a THOUSAND FOLD more those that set the example and struck the first blow than those who thought they would act on the principle of *fighting the devil with his own weapons*, and resorted to the same means that you have employed."—*Cong. Globe, 1859–60, page 916.*

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DOWNER'S and PORTLAND KEROSENE,
CARBON OIL, COAL OIL,
LARD OIL, LINSEED OIL,

Manufacturer's Goods, Soapmakers' Stock, &c., &c.

CASH ADVANCES.

Wakefield, Nash & Co.,

Liberal Cash advancements will be made on Consignments to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PORK, HIDES, and PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

MICHIGAN AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Special Notices.

Appeal to Science.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

TADORO, No. 8 Astor House, New York.

Chills and Fever! Chills

BITTERS.

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 130 State street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 79 State street, Chicago.

R. R. LANDON, Agent.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.

Established, A. D. 1751.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Agent, 49 South Clark street, Chicago.

Those who are Curious

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street,

Gas Fixtures.

R. D. McFARLAND,

Gas, Steam Fitting

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

TO THE TRADE.

Dentists' Cards

FULLER & ALBA

DENTISTS,

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO

JONES & WHITE

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State

D. A. INGERSOLL,

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE

CHICAGO, ILL.,

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Rates Only $1.50 Per Day

S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors.

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE,

BAG MANUFACTORY

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY

SIMEON FARWELL.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY

Nurseries.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY

...in the Appendix to the Con...

...ed that the necessary result of this ...vention, which gentlemen, by way ... upon, call squatter sovereignty, is ... all of participation in what they ...ritories of the United States. That ...which the Senator from Mississippi ...and his opposition to the compromise ... He regarded a refusal to repeal the ...quivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; a ...by an act of Congress the right to ...an equivalent to the Wilmot Proviso; ...a Territorial Legislature the right ...be equivalent to an exclusion. He ...that this doctrine did amount to ...rights, and he told the people of ...they doubted it. Now, let us see ...tions and suppositions have been ...that he told the people so, for as he ...his bill of indictment against me, ...to Southern rights, because I gave ...

...been the result? My views were ...the compromise measures of 1850, ...ted. Has the South been excluded ...tory acquired from Mexico? What ...the House of Representatives now on ...the slave code in New Mexico, ex... themselves? It is part of the ...try, that under the doctrine of non... doctrine that you delight to call ...ty, the people of New Mexico have ...protected slavery in the whole of that ...THIS DOCTRINE THEY HAVE ...TRACT OF FREE TERRITORY INTO ...TORY, MORE THAN FIVE TIMES ...THE STATE OF NEW YORK. UN...TRINE, SLAVERY HAS BEEN EX... THE RIO GRANDE TO THE GULF ...AND FROM THE LINE OF THE ...MEXICO, NOT ONLY UP TO 36 deg. ...TO 38 deg. GIVING YOU A DE...HALF MORE SLAVE TERRITORY ...CLAIMED. In 1848 and 1849 and ...ked to have the line of 36 deg. 30 min. ...vention fixed that as its ultimatum. ...Senate, in August, 1848, and it was ...rejected in the House of Representa... only up to 36 deg. 30 min., AND ...HAS GIVEN YOU SLAVE TERRITORY UP ...DEGREE AND A HALF MORE THAN ...d yet you say that this is a sacrifice ...

...fruits of this principle which the ...ssissippi regards as hostile to the rights ...here did you ever get any other fruits ...alatable to your taste or refreshing to ...What other inch of free territory has ...into slave territory on the American ...the Revolution, except in New Mexico ...der the principle of non-intervention ...lection. If it be true that this princi...vention has conferred upon you all that ...y; has protected slavery in that com... and cold region, where you did not ...cannot you trust the same principle fur...you come to acquire additional terri...? If it be true that this principle of ...has given to slavery, all of New ...surrounded on nearly every side ...will not the same principle protect ...ern States of Mexico, when they are ac...y are now surrounded by slave territory; ...hundred miles further south; have ...greater heat; and have a climate and ...southern products? Are you not sat... practical results?" — *Appendix to* ...859-60, *page* 314.

...LING AT THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS.

...John Hickman, in his late speech ...all, Philadelphia, after a scathing ... Douglas' many crimes against ...Kansas, says: "It is gratifying, ...make a single remark in his fa...his: that he seems as willing as ...ent of his friends to divert atten...s period of his career. I am not ...n either essay or address he has ...recur to it; but on the contrary, ...posed to treat as a blank in his ...Hickman has overlooked Mr. ...ech in the Senate on the 29th of ...t, when he repeated the most of... disreputable thing he ever said ...the civil war in that Territory.

...overeignty in Kansas was stricken down ...bination in New England to ship men to ...ws AND VAGABONDS—with the Bible in ... Sharpe's rifle in the other, TO SHOOT ...FRIENDS OF FREE INSTITUTIONS ...OVERNMENT. Popular sovereignty in ...ricken down by the combinations in the ...s to carry elections under pretence of ...societies. In retaliation, Missouri formed ...too; and she, following your example, ...Kansas, and then occurred the conflict. ...th, but I condemn A THOUSAND FOLD ...set the example and struck the first ...e who thought they would act on the ...*ghting the devil with his own weapons*, ...to the same means that you have em...*g. Globe*, 1859-60, page 916.

...CIAL NOTICE.—

...hibit from AUCTION, on Friday, Oct. 5th,

...**Plaid Silks for 50 Cts.**

...EAVY GLOS DE EPSON SILKS, For 75 Cents, and $1.00.

...d 9 Flounced

...lvet Robes.

...Dollars—Cost to Import Fifty Dollars.

...Extraordinary Bargains in

...e and Stella Shawls.

The Latest Novelties in

...N AND WINTER CLOAKS, Per Last Steamer.

...Dress Goods,

...aces and Embroideries,

...Novelties in Shawls.

...Styles of Goods entirely different from any... found elsewhere in this market.

In Domestics

—AND—

...SEKEEPING GOODS

...ck is unlimited, and every Price and Style.

...uarantee to sell lower for Net Cash,

Wholesale or Retail,

...bought elsewhere in this city UNDER ANY ...TANCES.

Five Hundred Pieces

...ENCH MERINO,

...ction, at Lower Prices than ever before sold.

...w Goods Arriving Daily.

...WM. M. ROSS & CO.

...Largest Retail House West of New York.

167 and 169 Lake Street.

...ERYTHING NEW.

...*New Goods are now Coming in*,

Including all the Novelties in

...ES' BELTS, BELT RIBBONS,

...RAPS, &c. HAIR NETS AND FANS.

...rtment of Edgings, Val. and Thread Laces, Veils, ...View of the PRETTIEST FRENCH COLLARS, ...e Trimmings.

...GH AND GERMAN CORSETS,

...GLOVES, HOISERY, &c., &c., &c.

...r Choice Goods and ask an examination. Whole... Retail. ...A full line of Berlin Worsteds opened at retail.

ADDISON GRAVES,

...LAKE STREET, CHICAGO 78

...THE LOVERS OF

...OD TEAS AND COFFEES.

The Best and Cheapest at

...TANTON'S

...o. 48 Clark Street.

...R CENT CHEAPER THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, AT

...holesale and Retail.

The Best and Cheapest

HAVANA

...EGARS.

...My Segars -- 10 For 25 Cts.
...My Segars -- 8 For 25 Cts.
...My Segars -- 7 For 25 Cts.
...My Segars -- 6 For 25 Cts.
...My Segars -- 5 For 25 Cts.
...My Segars -- 4 For 25 Cts.
...My Segars -- 3 For 25 Cts.

...nported direct, and better for the Money ...than can be found ANYWHERE.

...RUGS, OILS, ALCOHOL, &C.

...J. H. REED & CO.,

...holesale Druggists,

144 and 146 Lake St.,

...in Store, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, ...COHOL, CAMPHINE, ...RNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, ...ALE OIL, SPERM OIL, ...NNER'S and PORTLAND KEROSENE, ...RBON OIL, COAL OIL, ...RD OIL, LINSEED OIL, ...nufacturer's Goods, Soapmakers' ...Stock, &c., &c.

...ASH ADVANCES.

...Wakefield, Nash & Co.,

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

...al Cash advancements will be made on Consign... to the above house, of BACON, LARD, PROVI... and PRODUCE generally, by THOMAS NASH.

...ICHIGAN AVENUE PROP...ERTY FOR SALE.—We have several Lots of ...avenue on Michigan avenue south of Monroe street, ...will sell cheap, on terms to suit purchasers. HOLMES & PECK, or E. WRIGHT, ...No. 8 Masonic Temple.

Special Notices.

☞ **Appeal to Science.**—If you wish to ... a ... dye without one ... only one ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns, which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes, has fairly won for it the appellation of THE MOST NATURAL HAIR DYE ever invented. Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. oc1 d1m

☞ **Chills and Fever! Chills and Fever!!**—One of the greatest remedies that has ever been laid before the public, for Fever and Ague, and which have received the highest encomiums from the press and the people, is DR. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. Who would endure the torture arising from this terrible disease, when it can be so easily cured? Who would endure sleepless nights, burning fevers and icy chills alternately, when a remedy can be obtained for a mere trifle? And yet how many families linger out a painful existence under this deadly blight, and do nothing but gulp down quinine, until it becomes as common as their daily meals, and yet they are not relieved. None but the foolish and weak would hesitate to procure these valuable Bitters, and save themselves intense agony.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. se28-2w

☞ **Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.**—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a Tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES and LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. B. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

E. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-ly

☞ **Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint.**—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. In the Mississippi Valley it bears the highest reputation for its curative properties. For children teething it is invaluable. Prepared only and sold by J. & C. MAGUIRE, St. Louis, Missouri. Sold by Jno. D. Park, 134 Lake-st., Chicago. jy24'60-3m

☞ **Established, A. D. 1751.**—Brandreth's Pills remove from the body, its cavities, the bowels, and the ways of the circulation, those dead matters, worn out body, which occasion that peculiar heavy feeling in colds, headaches, &c. These purely vegetable pills do not act upon healthy parts, except to cleanse and purify. Their timely use has saved many a valuable life, and BRANDRETH'S PILLS should, therefore, be in every house ready.

Dr. James Lull, of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man three weeks ago who had slightly injured his finger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fever. When I saw him, the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The hand was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortification. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast poultice, and saved his life." Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 294 Canal st., New York, and by all Druggists.

Sold by GEORGE E. STANTON, General Western Agent, 46 South Clark street, Chicago, and by all respectable dealers in medicine. au31-1m

☞ **Those who are Curious** to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Ohswa, &c. (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State street, - - - - Up Stairs,

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

Gas Fixtures.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all Late Patterns.

Five per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 30 cents per pound. se15-ly-a547

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

—AND—

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

34....LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO....34

—DEALER IN—

Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER

And Manufacturer of

ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE!

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street. my26-ly

Dentists' Cards

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—

DENTISTS,

...WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO......[illegible] Post Office Box 3529.

J. S. FULLER. [oc5-a507-ly] WM. ALBAUGH.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO.

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF

JONES & WHITE,

(S. B. BINGHAM, MANAGER,)

102 . . Randolph Street . . 102

Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled

PORCELAIN TEETH,

awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe.) Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating Instruments, Office Furniture, Lathes, Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c. Terms strictly cash. ocsb6587 6m

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

16x23	20x44	28x40	24x43	31x38
24x34	24x36	25x33	27x41	20x27

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, and Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. 1,000 reams Manilla do. 5,000 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Stationery. 1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

BOOK BINDER AND RULER.

I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c.

Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Post Office Box 3534. my25 ly d891

Public Houses.

LAKE HOUSE,

CHICAGO, ILL.,

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

Rates Only $1.50 Per Day.

Located near the Central Railroad Depots, at the crossing of Rush Street Bridge.

S. W. SEA & CO., Proprietors. [au29-c956-3m]

Bags.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE.

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago; R. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

42, 44 and 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

se5-d4wly-4771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.— 276 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern.

OF SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1-6y] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Nurseries.

SHEFFIELD NURSERIES,

CHICAGO, ILL.

EVERGREENS PLANTED AND WARRANTED.

I am receiving orders for the following Evergreens, to be planted during the next month, and warranted to live:

30,000 AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ, 3 to 4 feet, the best ... Price per single tree, $2.00; per dozen, $4.50; per ... $15; per 100, $25; per 1,000, $220.

5,000 WEYMOUTH OR WHITE PINE, 5 to 10 ft. ... per dozen, $10.00; per 100, $75.

5000 AMERICAN BALSAM FIR, SPRUCE FIR, AND NORWAY SPRUCE, 3 to 5 feet, ... each ...

The above trees have been grown for retailing, and are of the first quality. They are offered at the low prices ... the ground they are on, which is wanted for other purposes. Orders will be filled in rotation as received. ... trees will be given in all cases where trees ... and refer now as to responsibility when required.

MARTIN LEWIS, Sheffield Nursery, Chicago, Ill.

All kinds of Deciduous or Forest Trees planted and warranted as ... Persons by having their trees planted ... of waiting till spring, will have the benefit of ... places ... during the coming winter without ... cost. [se13 d58-1m] M. L.

BLOOMINGTON NURSERY, ... Fruit and Ornamental Trees ... large stock ... [illegible]

[se11-d46-3m] F. K. PHOENIX.

Educational.

PALMER'S EVENING SCHOOLS.—At his Academy, 212 State street, third door south of Adams street, will be conducted by the Principal, beginning on Monday, the first of October, and continuing six months. Writing and Arithmetic, on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Reading and Elocution, on Tuesday and Friday evenings. Book Keeping on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. A good knowledge of Double Entry will be guaranteed in the six months.

TERMS, payable in advance—For three months, $3.00. For the six months, $5.00. W. D. PALMER, A. M., se18-2w Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

AT SPRINGSIDE,

On Owasco Lake, two miles from Auburn, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

HENRY W. DWIGHT, Principal.
WILLIAM H. BEACH, Associate Principal.

Number of Pupils Limited to Twenty-Five.

TERMS, $300 per Annum—payable in advance at commencement of terms—1st October, 1st January and middle of April. No extras, excepting for instrumental Music—French and German being a part of the regular course.

REFERENCES:—Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., President Hamilton College; Rev. E. N. Huntington, D. D., Professor Auburn Theological Seminary; Rev. Chester Dewey, D. D., LL. D., Professor Rochester University; Rev. Henry Fowler, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Auburn; Rev. J. Leonard Corning, Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Milwaukee; E. T. Throop Martin, Auburn; Hon. Millard Fillmore, Buffalo; S. A. Goodwin, Esq., J. H. Kinzie, Esq., Allen & Norton, Bankers, Chicago; George B. Martin, Lockport, Ill. se11-d59-3w

YOUNG LADIES HIGH SCHOOL.

No. 63 Edina Place,

BETWEEN VAN BUREN AND HARRISON STS.

The Fall Term of this Institution, conducted by the Misses E. P. and M. STEVENS, will begin on Monday, Sept. 10th, 1860. au17x2m

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1500, on Farms in Illinois, within one hundred miles of Chicago. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, oc14 d189 1m] No. 80 Dearborn st., Room 8, Chicago.

MONEY.—Notes secured by real estate or other collateral, running ten days to six months, wanted.

To Let—Store, Offices and Lodging Rooms. se15-d65-1m B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN

In Sums and for Terms to Suit.

BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GREENEBAUM BROS.,

se29 d149-1m Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.

CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,

au21 c913-6m 121 Lake street, Chicago.

MONEY LOANED

on first-class securities at the

Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,

NO. 63 CLARK STREET.

Three to five year Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper Discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.

☞ City Scrip wanted. fay29c456-1y

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND,

IRELAND SCOTLAND,

And all other Countries in Europe.

The undersigned, having completed their arrangements for making exchange on the principal cities in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent, are now prepared to issue drafts for any amounts from £1, 0.0 and upwards.

Bills on Europe cashed at the highest rates.

Advances made on grain warehouse receipts, and shipments of produce to Eastern markets. Business paper discounted. CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., British Consulate, ap1&c11 6m Custom House Building, 18 S. Lasalle st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO

ERNST PRUSSING,

DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE,

MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,

Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public.

NO. 6..........LARMON BLOCK..........NO. 6

no14-1y N. E. cor. of Clark & Washington sts.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE

On New York.

☞ Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on telegraphic orders.

ap18 ly c955 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Business Cards.

FRISBIE BROTHERS, Dealers in HAY OF ALL KINDS, both Loose and Pressed, at 45 ... street. A large assortment always on hand and to ... in large or small quantities. All persons in want of a good article are solicited to send their orders, which will be promptly filled, and delivered in any part of the city.

H. N. FRISBIE. [se4x1m] M. L. FRISBIE.

STILES & DEANE,

COUNSELORS AT LAW

And Solicitors in Chancery.

Room 11, Dickey's Building, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

T. B. STILES. [au16'60-ly] WM. ROSCOE DEANE.

BLACKWELL & MATHIEU,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Rooms 4 & 5, No. 48 South Clark St.

Chicago, Ill.

R. S. BLACKWELL. [au9-c854 3m] J. N. MATHIEU.

A. D. BRADLEY,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Office—167 Randolph street, corner Lasalle.

REFERENCES:—Hon. Grant Goodrich, Hon. C. Baines, Hon. T. Hoyne, Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd; H. D. Colvin, Esq., Samuel D. Ward, Esq., Charles Walker, Esq., Hon. C. N. Holden, Esq., Col. B. S. Shepard, Esq., John Raber, Esq., Aaron Haven Esq. c841-au6-6m

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

80 - Dearborn Street. - 80

GEO. PAYSON..................WM. C. REYNOLDS.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REFERENCES:—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres. Board of Control; B. W. Deshler, Esq., Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., George Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira. Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo. lo18'60-ly

S. K. DOW,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office No. 1, Methodist Block,

Corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Illinois. my7'60-ly

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Castors and Britannia Ware. No. 106 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh27-58-1y

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

NO. 130 CLARK STREET,

Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.

JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN V. EUSTACE. CHAS. H. REED. [du23 '59-ly]

SPIES & BURT,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

No. 75 Chestnut, North Side,

Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.

References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.

FRED. ERICH SPIES. [jel-ly-c186] CALVIN C. BURT.

Co-Partnership Notices.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.— I have admitted as Partner in business G. T. MOORE, late of the merchant's Police, and we will continue the manufacture of Hair Jewelry, at the old stand, No. 81 Clark street, under the name of M. Campbell & Moore. [se29-d14 1w] M. CAMPBELL.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of

Shearer, Paine & Strong,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All business of the firm will be settled at the Old Stand, 203 Randolph street. LEONARD F. SHEARER, JOHN S. PAINE, WM. W. STRONG.

Chicago, Sept. 18, 1860.

The business will hereafter be continued with increased facilities at the Old stand,

203 Randolph Street,

Under the management of WM. W. STRONG, who will be glad to wait on all his old friends and customers, and to the public would say that a Large stock and

LOW PRICES

will be the ruling motto. WM. W. STRONG.

oc24 d115-2w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of "G. S. Hubbard & Co.," is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. The claims in favor or against said late firm and all other matters connected therewith, will be settled by G. S. Hubbard or Chas H. Hunt.

Chicago, Sept. 1st, 1860. G. S. HUBBARD, CHAS. H. HUNT, E. TAYLOR.

se5-d6 1m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—I have this day associated with me in the Lumber Business THOMAS W. TREGO, under the name of Stouffer & Trego, and shall continue at my old stand, on Clark street, one block south of the M. S. Freight Depot. HENRY L. STOUFFER.

Chicago, Sept. 8th, 1860. se11-d83 1m

Coal, Wood, &c.

KELLY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

LEHIGH, PITTSTON, SCRANTON,

Lackawana, Briar Hill,

ERIE, CHIPPEWA,

Massilon, Mineral Ridge,

Pittsburg and Blossburg

COALS.

Office and Yard foot of North Market st.

AND NO. 2 NORTH CLARK STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

[oct4 d183 1m]

COAL! COAL!!—I HAVE A large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver well screened and dry (from under sheds), at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh, Brier Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh, Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton, Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin, Chippewa.

Also 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American. 20,000 FIRE BRICK for sale low to cash or prompt time buyers. A. B. MEEKER, Office 65 North Wells st., sep17d73-3m Yard foot North Market st.

POWELL & MANSFIELD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS AND ROOFING MATERIALS,

Office, No. 77 Dearborn street, Dearborn Block, Chicago, Ill. (P. O. BOX 1849.)

From nine years experience in this business in Chicago, we are enabled to lay Roofs, and furnish materials unsurpassed in durability and quality, and as the best proof of the same, we refer to first class buildings in this city where, for the above term of years, our roofs have been uninjured by the weather. Directions for use sent with all country orders.

REFERENCES.—O. L. Wheelock, Ed. Burling, W. W. Boyington, Architects; John Schlitt, Baker & McEwen, Wilcox & Ballard, Builders; J. K. Botsford, Esq., N. P. Wilder, Esq., Sol Burton, Esq., J. T. Edwards, Esq., Henry Witbeck, Esq., Thos. Church, Esq., Mathew Laflin, Esq. se5-d16 3m

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.		*Trains Arrive.*
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
7.30 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.		8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
6.40 A. M.		8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.		8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.		
9.45 A. M.		6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.45 A. M.		5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.		5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
9.15 A. M.		5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation		
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
6.35 A. M.		9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.		9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.15 A. M.		5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.		6.00 P. M.
4.30 P. M. Peru Accommodation.		
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.00 A. M.		6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.		7.20 P. M.
4.45 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.		
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.45 A. M.		5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
3.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.		12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.		
9.45 A. M.		1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.		6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.		

☞ *Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.*

Lumber.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER.

We have Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Feet (2,500,000 ft.) of

Green Bay Lumber,

Which is Very Choice,

To come forward this fall, and a portion of said lumber we shall sell at, as it arrives by the cargo. Our lumber is well manufactured and about two-thirds of the same will be Fencing and Flooring, balance clear wide lumber, Stock Boards, Joist, Scantling, Timber, &c., &c. We have 2,000,000 mostly of the same brand of lumber now piled on our Yard, which is mostly very dry, and consisting largely of clear and common flooring, 12, 14 and 16 ft fencing, all of which we offer at the current market quotations. Having a railroad track to our Yard, we are able to fill all orders with dispatch. Office and Yard on Beach street, the third Yard from Polk street bridge. Yours, &c.,

oc2 d174 1m GEO. E. SCOTT & CO.

LUMBER!—LUMBER!—LUMBER!—Lumber Dealers and others are herewith notified that the super or lot of Lumber piled on the corner of Jefferson and Meagher streets, is now offered for sale.

Said lumber consists largely of

1st, 2d, and 3d Clear,

Clear and Common Flooring,

Fencing,

Stock Boards,

Common Boards,

ALL THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

OFFICE—Corner of Jefferson and Meagher streets, near R. R. crossing on South Canal street. Also, Room No. 2 Lind's Block. JOHN GARRICK,

oct4 d187 1w Lumber Broker.

THREE CARGOES LUMBER FOR SALE.—To arrive, or on arrival, Schooner LEVANT, cargo 98,000 feet lumber; Brig HOLLISTER, 170,000 feet Lumber; Schooner MOUNT VERNON, 160 M, cleared from Saginaw last week, with very nice Saginaw Lumber, mostly dry, 12, 14 and 16 feet length, generally boards. For more particulars enquire of A. J. STEELE, Office, corner of Canal and West Washington sts., oc2-d170-4t Chicago.

Political Medals, Flag , &c

FLAGS!—FLAGS!—FLAGS!—

BANNERS,

Ensigns! Ensigns!

Of every size and description, constantly on hand and made to order at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES,

BY

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES, CORDAGE AND HEAVY COTTON GOODS.

We have at all times the largest stock west of New York of Manilla and Tarred Rope, Duck, Cotton and Hemp Cords, Bags, Bagging and Burlaps, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chain Anchors, Tackle Blocks, Gill-Nets, Seines, and every variety of Seine and Gill-Net Twine, Canvas, Belting and Hose,

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

TENTS, AWNINGS AND TARPOLEONS,

COTTON, FLAX AND HEMP TWINES

Of every description.

Nos. 205 and 207 South Water Street,

Corner of Wells, Chicago.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER. [jy20-c810-3m]

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.

G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With

J. & A. HERZOG,

HATS, CAPS & FURS,

No. 65 Lake Street,

Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at as low prices as any first manufacturers. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay. je19-ly

POLITICAL BANNERS

Of all kinds painted to order by

JEVNE & ALMINI,

au21-c914-3m] 101 Washington St.

CAMPAIGN FLAGS, BANNERS

LEVI J. COLBURN, manufacturer of Awnings, Tents, Banners and Flags of all descriptions, **134 & 136** South Water street, Chicago. Also, dealer in Tarred Hemp and Manilla Cordage, Blocks, Tackle, Duck, Lath Ties, Hay Binding, Marline, Spun Yarn, Canvas, Ravens Duck, Seine Twine, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, and Naval Stores generally, at the lowest cash prices. [jy18-c812-3m

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—

DR. CADWELL,

OPERATOR ON THE

EYE AND EAR.

For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.

☞ No charge made for an examination or opinion, and no fee required for unsuccessful services.

DR. CADWELL'S treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chicago, 5th), containing references, testimonials, etc., to be had gratis on application, postage ten cents. Address 93 Randolph street, Chicago. se29 60 wly

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,

79.........SOUTH CLARK STREET.........79

Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames. ...

Paper Hangings.

GREAT SALE

—OF—

WALL PAPER.

Wall Paper,

BORDERS,

Window Shades and Fixtures,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE. ☜

E. G. L. FAXON,

NO. 70..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 70

[se13-c650-3m]

WALL PAPERS

SELLING

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

F. E. RIGBY,

81..........RANDOLPH STREET..........81

[jy31-c830-9m]

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

AT

DRAKE & BRO'S.

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

184.... South Clark street.....184

oc1-ly

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

Printers' Warehouse,

90..........WASHINGTON STREET..........90

CHICAGO.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application.

mh18-1865 D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DOCTOR SEELYE'S

Liquid Catarrh Remedy.

Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with rational discussion of disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 4355. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois. ...

TOBACCO.—100 hf. bbls. Chewing Tobacco, 150 bbls. Smoking Tobacco, 300 boxes and Caddies Tobacco, of various brands, for sale low. WM. LITTLE & CO., 150 South Water s...

Miscellaneous.

GREAT CARPET HALL

OF

Hollister & Wilkins,

135 & 137.......LAKE STREET.......137 & 137

[Up-Stairs.]

The Best Goods at Low Prices.

CARPETINGS.

Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety of prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.

OIL CLOTHS.

Of these we offer a large and unrivaled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard, and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.

MATTINGS AND RUGS.

Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs, Cocoa Jute Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheepskin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.

CURTAIN GOODS.

French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt, Gilt Curtain bands and pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, tinted Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths, together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlin's and Bailey's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-Ends, Rack-Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Table Linens in patterns and by the yard, Napkins and Doylies, Marseille Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz, together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Enameled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.

Prime Live Geese Feathers.

Hollister & Wilkins'

GREAT CARPET HALL.

135 & 137....Lake Street, (up-stairs.)....135 & 137

[se29-d181-3m]

500 Pieces

MERRIMAC PRINTS

9 Cents per yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

my28'60-1y

250 Pieces Real English

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

90 Cents per Yard at Retail.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

au25d61'60

400 PIECES

Hamilton and Pacific

DELANES.

17 1-2 Cents per Yard at Wholesale.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL'S

Caloric Job Printing

ESTABLISHMENT.

BILL HEADS at low prices. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

CIRCULARS, in tasty style. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

BUSINESS CARDS, quick and cheap. JONES PERDUE & SMALL, 122 Lake street.

LETTER HEADS AND ENVELOPES. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, **Stationers and Blank Manufacturers,** aug 122 Lake street.

177 - RANDOLPH - ST. - 177

Third Store East of Briggs House.

NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.

I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

with a general assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers, and others. JOHN RANKIN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer, my16-1y 177 Randolph street.

BIRD CAGES—BIRD CAGES

Large Stock, Great Variety.

BREEDING, MOCKING BIRD and CANARY

BIRD CAGES,

Bird Baths, Cuttle Bone, Canary Seed, &c., &c.

Dealers are invited to examine ... I would be glad to fill small orders ... which in style of finish ... order to any. Entrust your orders to

H. C... Jr., ... street, Chicago.

☞ General Dealer in H... Articles. my2

W. W. KIMBALL,

DEALER IN

PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.

99 . . Clark Street. . . 99

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premiums at Gold and Silver Medals.

GEO. A. PRINCE'S MELODEONS,

PIANOS TO RENT.

Apply at Music Store, 99 South Clark street. jy2

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

S. T. SUIT'S

Premium Old Bourbon Whisky.

This Whisky is pronounced by all good judges the best manufactured, and the manner in which we receive it from the distiller precluding the possibility of adulteration in transit, we can assure our patrons of its purity. Sold only in this city by

GALE BROTHERS,

Druggists and Pharmaceutists, 202 Randolph street.

PIG IRON AND COAL.

250 Tons No. 1 Central City Pig Iron.
100 " " Gartsherrie (Scotch) Pig Iron.
100 " " Glengarnock (Scotch) Pig Iron.
63 " " Coltness (Scotch) Pig Iron.
800 " Best quality Sugar Loaf Lump Lehigh Coal.

To arrive and for sale in lots to suit.

A. B. MEEKER,

se4 d1 1m 65 North Wells street.

VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION.—The Illinois Starch Company, at Ottawa, are now manufacturing the purest Starch in the world. In body, quality and whiteness it cannot be excelled, and being manufactured entirely with spring water, which is naturally soft as rain water, it is perfectly free from all deleterious chemicals. Hence it is infinitely more desirable for food and laundry purposes than any other in use. Any amount of the most satisfactory references could be given, but in this case reference seems to be unnecessary, as all by procuring a little for trial can satisfy themselves. In buying the starch be particular in seeing that it is taken from boxes marked

ILLINOIS STARCH COMPANY,

McGinnis, Maker.

To Wholesale Dealers the Company would say with our unequalled facility for manufacturing, and the very great advantage we have over all other factories of purchasing corn at low prices, we can sell you at figures that will make it to your interest to send us your orders. Every box of starch that leaves the factory is warranted equal if not superior to any offered in this market. All orders and communications addressed Illinois Starch Company, Ottawa, Illinois, will receive prompt attention. ...

L. B. PLATT & CO.,

OYSTERS

FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY,

No. 65..........Randolph Street..........No. 65

Orders from the country promptly attended to. ...

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.

WM. TERBURY,

157 S. Clark st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to. ap27'60-1y

Miscellaneous.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

With Selections from his Works.

EDITED BY GEORGE E. BAKER.

Bound in Cloth..............Price 50 Cts.

LINCOLN AND HAMLIN MEDALS.
REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN SONGSTERS.
PORTRAITS OF LINCOLN.

Bartlett's Life of Lincoln,

Bound in Cloth..............Price 50 Cts.
" " Paper..............15 Cts.

Lincoln and Douglas' Debates,

Bound in Cloth..............Price 50 Cts.
" " Paper..............35 Cts.

The Political Text Book for 1860,

Comprising a brief View of Presidential Nominations and Elections, including all the National Platforms ever yet adopted, by HORACE GREELEY. Price $1.

For sale by W. ... KEEN, Bookseller, 148 Lake street.

DAGUERREOTYPES.

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.

Photographs.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

At HESLER'S, 113 Lake street.

IVORYTYPES.

The Best and Cheapest in the City.

AT HESLER'S, 113 LAKE STREET

MELAINOTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

At HESLER'S, 113 Lake Street.

AMBROTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the city,

AT HESLER'S, No. 113 LAKE ST.

[se21 60-ly]

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

RECEIVING DAILY BY

T. B. CARTER.

A very Attractive Stock of

Winter Dress Goods

Now in Store.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

At Half Price, to close out the stock.

SECOND-HAND DESKS FOR SALE.

T. B. CARTER, 131 Lake street.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 . . . Lake St., Chicago . . . 48

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASS,

BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,

FLUID AND KEROSENE LAMPS.

Table-Cutlery and Looking-Glasses,

Ask the Attention of Dealers to their

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GOODS.

Which they offer low for Cash or good Notes.

au8-966-4m

BOSTON CITY BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

NO. 152 LAKE STREET,

Next door east of Marine Bank Building,

Has opened with the Largest and Best Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Which will be offered at Wholesale and Retail, comprising all the best styles of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiters, Buskins and Slippers, &c., and Men's, Boy's and Youth's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, which will be sold at full 25 per cent less than ever before offered in Chicago.

The subscriber, in establishing the Boston City Boot and Shoe Store, aims at making it the best Emporium of the kind in the West, and feels assured that from his facilities in procuring goods direct from the manufacturers he will be able to sell them to suit all classes.

se11-d56-3m A. M. MILLER, Agent.

FLAX SEED WANTED.

Having commenced the manufacture of

Linseed Oil at Chicago,

I am prepared to pay the highest market price for

FLAX SEED.

OIL CAKE for sale at all times.

C. A. ROGERS, No. 2 Hilliard's Block, se22-d106-3m Cor. of Clark and S. Water st., Chicago.

C. W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.,

Broadway, New York,

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Would invite all

Cash and Prompt Paying Buyers

From the West to visit them. Their Stock is large, and the

SALESROOMS THE LARGEST IN AMERICA.

☞ Great inducements are offered to buyers for Cash. [au8-c693-3m-1mlstp]

G. H. & L. LAFLIN,

49----South Water Street.----49

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

News, Ledger, Writing

—AND—

FLAT PAPERS

Of Every Description.

Straw and Tar Boards,

PRINTING INK,

And Envelopes

AT LOW PRICES.

se5-d15-3m

MUDGE'S

American Sherry,

THE NORTHWEST

PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.

A Great Want Supplied.

A Pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the

Strawberry Variety of Rhubarb.

Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and *invalids suffering from indigestion and constipation of the bowels*, and who, *consequently, cannot use other wines*, are using it with the happiest effect.

Sold at manufacturer's prices by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago, Ill.

I. R. MUDGE, Belvidere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se15-d44-4m

HOME MANUFACTURE.—

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Full Assortment and Richest Patterns, for sale at

EASTERN PRICES.

LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT

—AND—

Lantern Manufactory.

For Sale at Eastern Prices.

L. A. HAMBLEN & Co.,

au16c882m 47 & 49 State st.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,

WOOLEN YARNS,

WOOLEN HOSIERY,

BOYS' HAND-KNIT SOCKS,

INFANTS' WOOL HOSE,

New Worsted Goods.

THE CORTEZA SLEEVE,

RUSSIAN HOOD,

ESQUIMAUX PANTS,

CHOICE MARIPOSAS,

Hoods, Mittens, Gaiters, Socks, &c.

HAIR NETTS,

IN SILK, CHENILLE, AND WORSTED.

Commenced Slippers,

And Embroidery materials of all kinds.

SUTTON & BURKITT,

41 - LASALLE ST., - 41

se7d16-3m. Opposite Hoffman's Bank.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.— The undersigned has recently made arrangements by which he is ready to negotiate the sale of property in this city through his Eastern agencies. Mortgages negotiated and all the business of a Real Estate office transacted. J. M. PARKER, se6d2-3m No. 10 Washington street, Portland Block.

Insurance.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y,

PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Surplus......$259,746.70.

OFFICERS.

GEO. H. HART, Pres't. E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. S. H. BUTLER, Ass't. Sec'y.

Curtis L. North,

General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. ... Fuller. mh16 '60 ly

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

Incorporated 1819 - - - - - Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02

Fire and Inland Navigation Risks

TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES.

Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for one to five years.

ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL....................$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS...............2,194,100 02

	Par Va.	M'k'Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	$879,400	$[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	235,000 00	272,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	284,510 00	294,365 00
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	85,600 00	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	32,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		75,996 00
Miscellaneous Items		87,739 56
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		294,746 26
		2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due......$179,867 53

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATON, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark sts.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000.

Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only.

HUBBARD & HUNT Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NORWICH, CONN.

Paid up Capital, $161,636,29.

INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block. oc25-1668

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.

CHARTERED IN 1810.

Assets May 1st, 1860:

	MARK'T VALUE.
Cash on hand and on call	$182,302.94
Loans amply secured	54,175.89
Real Estate—cash value	15,000.00
2098 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford	290,[illegible]
2000 " " " New York	200,[illegible]
1,40 " " " Boston	126,[illegible]
420 " St. Louis and Milwaukee	42,540.00
130 " River Company Stock, Hartford	6,[illegible]
140 " Railroad Stock	14,[illegible]
41 City and Railroad Bonds	42,[illegible]
State Stocks	54,[illegible]
Total Assets	$955,754.55
Total Liabilities	$ 66,930.85

Policies in the above Company issued by

HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents,

NO. 1 LOOMIS' BLOCK, au30-c961-4m Corner Clark and South Water streets.

FIRE, MARINE,

—AND—

LIFE INSURANCE.

Miller & Willmarth,

AGENTS FOR THE

MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York.
HOME, " "
PHENIX, " "
WASHINGTON, " "
LORILLARD, " "
CITIZENS, " "
PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I.
CONWAY, of Conway, Mass.
HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass.

Aggregate Capital and Surplus,

$5,000,000.

Office, No. 150 South Water Street,

[je2-ly]

INSURANCE.—

Economy and Security.

THE "REPUBLIC" INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

Issues Participating Fire Policies

On the most FAVORABLE TERMS.

Policy Holders received back, last year, 50 per Cent. of the Premiums Paid.

S. C. HIGGINSON & CO., No. 4 Board of Trade Building, jy13c726-3m South Water street—near Wells.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD CONNECTICUT.

Assets Jan. 1, 1860..............$226,617 03

Insurance Against Loss by Fire.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, jy14-1y-4765 Cor. Clark and South Water streets

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............$326,341 71

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............$250,000 00

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............$286,146 58

INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............$174,672 44

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Cash Capital and Surplus..............$[illegible]

MARINE INSURANCE:

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,

Total Assets..............$1,005,966 98

LIFE INSURANCE:

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Total Assets..............$[illegible]

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN,

AGENTS,

188..........SOUTH WATER STREET..........188

fe8'60 1y

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,

January 1st, 1860.

CASH CAPITAL..............$400,000.00
SURPLUS..............183,226.91

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, and in Bank..............$[illegible]
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents..............34,181 [illegible]
Real Estate unencumbered..............6,000 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate..............28,500 00
Amount loaned on pledge of Bank Stock..............46,800 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured..............1,000 00

	Par Val.	M'K'T V.
80 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York	$8,000	$4,100
New York Bank Stock	130,700	140,[illegible]
Hartford "	122,900	155,[illegible]
Waterbury "	11,900	13,[illegible]
Stafford " Stafford	400	415
Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks	10,000	10,[illegible]
New Britain Water Bonds	10,000	10,[illegible]
Hartford City bonds	10,000	10,[illegible]
Col., Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds	10,000	7,500
Accumulated interest on investments		5,[illegible]

Total Assets..............$[illegible]

Total Liabilities . . . $40,704 53

H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents,

No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago.

Applications for insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as other responsible Companies; and its aim will be to secure the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.

M. MAGILL, General Agent, 81 and 83 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all application for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed. se3-40-1y

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY.—Being prepared to receive orders for their SUPERIOR GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATES, Would call attention to the low cost of this Fire-Proof material, and to the great purity of rain-water collected from slate roofs, not being impregnated with taint of decayed shingles or the poisonous qualities of painted metals. The only agency established by the Company being in the City of New York. Parties wishing to procure the GENUINE EAGLE CO.'S SLATES Will please address the Company, corner 12th st. and 10th avenue, N. Y., or the undersigned, where orders will receive prompt attention. G. FURMAN, Agent, au8-c845-3m 27 Courtlandt street, New York.

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

Tallow, No. ... and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, CANDLES—Star, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Star Candles. SOAPS—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by J. C. MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie st., and cor. State st. and Archer Road.

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley,

Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers.

Sales Room, No. 89 West Lake street. Factory, Nos. 56 and 58 North Jefferson street, between Lake and Fulton. All kinds of Wagon Timber, Plow Handles and Plow-beams for sale. ...

FRANK MILLER'S

Leather Preservative,

AND WATER PROOF OIL BLACKING,

For Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c.

The original and genuine article can be obtained of Jobbers generally, and of FRANK MILLER & CO., Warren, N. Y. ...

PRESSED HAY.

The undersigned having taken the Hay Pressing Establishment formerly occupied by J. McCaffery, is prepared to furnish a limited quantity of choice Hay for the fall trade at reasonable rates. Those in want of Hay are requested to call before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN RIORDON. ...

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in RAGS AND PAPER,

29 South Canal Street..............Chicago, Ill.

J. T. CARTER. E. K. STONE.

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags. [se7'60-1y]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS,

171 . . Washington Street. . . 171

Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

...

MALT! BARLEY MALT!—A stock of PRIME BARLEY MALT for Brewer's and Distiller's use constantly on hand, and orders promptly filled. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in barrels, manufactured at Cold Spring Malt House, Buffalo, N. Y. Address A. G. MOREY, 12 South Water street, Chicago. se15-d5...

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—Whereas Jacob Russell and Mary E. Russell, his wife, both of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, did execute and deliver to the undersigned their certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the second day of July, A. D. 1859, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note of even date therewith, given by the said Jacob Russell, for the sum of Fourteen Thousand Dollars ($14,000.00), payable five years after the date thereof, at the City Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, and providing that the interest thereon, which should be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, should be semi-annually, to wit: on the second day of January and July each in every year, which said mortgage is recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in book 46 of mortgages at page 52, and whereas default has been made in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of January, 1860, and also in the payment of the instalment of interest due the second day of July, 1860, and the same remains unpaid.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, James C. Merrill, Trustee and the Mortgagee aforesaid, of the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts, according to the terms of said mortgage, do hereby declare the principal sum secured thereby to be now due, foreclose of said default in payment of interest, and shall, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said mortgage, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of December, A. D. 1860, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said mortgage described, to wit:—

That piece or parcel of land known as described as lot four (4) in block seventeen (17) in the fractional section fifteen addition to the city of Chicago, being eighty feet front on Michigan avenue, and one hundred and eighty feet in depth to the alley in the rear, according to the plan recorded in Cook county Registry, with the dwelling house and other improvements thereon.

JAMES C. MERRILL, Trustee, Mortgagee, J. M. PARKER, Attorney. oc4 d184 td.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook county, s. s. Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery.

Wm. H. Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry, Lovina McKinstry, his wife, Jonathan Clark, George F. Crocker, Samuel B. Slater, and Robert Clark. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Hiram F. Mather, as master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the Twenty-sixth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described piece or parcel of Land, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said Decree, with interest and costs, together with the Master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale,) to wit: The north half of north half of the north-east quarter of north east quarter of section thirteen (13) township thirty-nine (39) north, range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, reserving therefrom sixty (60) feet from off the east side, said strip of land as right of way for the Blue Island Avenue Plank Road—said Land ten (10) acres, the same more or less; said premises being situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.

HIRAM F. MATHER, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. STARR & ISHAM, Compl'ts Solicitors. Dated Oct. 2, 1860. oct2d184td

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, s. s.—Superior Court of Chicago.—In Chancery. Abby F. Hancock vs. Mariah L. Murray, Administratrix of Alexander Murray, and Heirs at Law of Alexander Murray and Mary Murray, and James Sheldon, Administrator of Alexander Murray.—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the eighteenth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described pieces or parcels of land (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree with interest and costs, together with the Masters fees, disbursements and commissions on said sale,) situate in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit:—The east half of the northeast quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of Section number ten (10), in Township number thirty eight (38), north of range number thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and the west half of the north east quarter, and the southwest quarter of Section number four (4), in Township number thirty eight (38), north of range number thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian, and the east half of the southwest quarter of Section number thirty four (34), in Township thirty nine (39), north of Range thirteen (13), east of the Third Principal Meridian. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated September 25d, 1860. se26-d111td

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago. In Chancery. Robert F. Foss vs. Alford Swan. Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.—Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause on the thirteenth day of September, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago, will, on the thirteenth day of October, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in said county of Cook, the following described piece or parcel of land and premises, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree, with interest and costs, together with the master's fees, commissions and disbursements on said sale,) to wit: All that certain piece of land commencing thirty (30) rods west of the centre of section twenty nine (29), township number thirty-six (36), north of range thirteen (13) east of the third principal meridian, thence running west thirty-two and one-half (32½) rods, thence running north eighty-six and two-thirteenths (86 2/13) rods, thence east thirty-two and one half (32½) rods, thence running south eighty-six and two-thirteenths (86 2/13) rods, to the place of beginning, containing seventeen and one-half (17½) acres more or less, said premises being situate in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois.

IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago. Dated Chicago, Sept. 19, 1860. H. S. HUDSON, Compl'ts Solicitor. se19d92-td

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HENDERSON'S

HOT AIR FURNACES.

These Furnaces are the result of many years of practical experience and are now confidently presented to the public as superior in points of

Economy, Capacity, Durability, Ease of Management, and the Quality of Heated Air,

TO ANY OTHER FURNACE.

By it all apartments to be heated are filled with fresh, healthful warm air, perfectly free from injurious effects and congenial with the most delicate constitution. These Furnaces have been in use in this city for the past three years, and have invariably given satisfaction.

Seven sizes for sale at Wholesale or Retail.

JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street, Chicago.

Henderson's Parlor Grates

Received the highest premium at the Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, and for beauty of design, smoothness of finish, elegance of ornamenting, and cheapness, are not excelled in this or any other market. Fifty different patterns for sale at Wholesale and Retail by JOSEPH C. HENDERSON, Manufacturer, 182 South Clark street.

THE TRIUMPH COOKING STOVE

Received the highest premium at the Fair of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute.

The greatest improvement ever made in Cooking Stoves is THE TRIUMPH, invented and patented by Joseph C. Henderson.

THE TRIUMPH burns Wood, Anthracite or Bituminous Coal, equally well.

THE TRIUMPH is the best finished and the most durable Stove of the day.

THE TRIUMPH combines more advantages than were ever before applied to a Cooking Stove.

THE TRIUMPH and Good Samaritan are the only Stoves that have a HOT AIR DRAUGHT that saves one third the Fuel.

The VENTILATED OVEN of THE TRIUMPH insures sweetness to the food being baked.

The Hot Air Draught of THE TRIUMPH raises the temperature of the fire-box and increases the heating-properties of the Stove, thus enabling THE TRIUMPH to do more work in a given time, with LESS FUEL than any Stove in the world.

THE TRIUMPH has the most perfect arrangement for broiling on the front hearth without interfering with the operations of Cooking.

THE TRIUMPH has a constant supply of hot water without cost and heats water for the bathing room equal to any range.

THE TRIUMPH is in every respect worthy the name.

THE TRIUMPH by a new, neat arrangement, allows the ashes to drop into the front hearth.

Come and see THE TRIUMPH at 182 South Clark street. For sale at Wholesale and Retail by

sep20d99 1m JOSEPH C. HENDERSON.

CONICAL VOLUTE

STEEL CAR SPRINGS,

Manufactured by

The Metallic Car Spring Company

OF NEW YORK.

We are prepared to furnish Springs of any size desired. All orders should designate the height, diameter, size of hole and power of springs required; also advise if for

Freight or Passenger Cars.

All springs with hole over one inch in diameter are designed for Buffer Springs. These Springs are in use on the following named Roads leading out of Chicago, and to their officers we respectfully refer:

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION,
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY,
CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE,
CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND

PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,

au7 197 South Water street, Chicago.

PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION. LESTER'S IMPROVED FURNACE AND STOVES.

LESTER'S PATENT have been obtained upon this Furnace as a VENTILATOR. It is unsurpassed as a Heater, and as a Ventilator is superior to any other device ye. discovered. The

VENTILATION

Is more like the old fashioned fire place than any other plan, while the heat wasted by the fire-place is saved, and the cold air and poisonous gases settling upon the floor are taken out of the room, and then supplied with pure air. Its cost is moderate, and is sure to please.

Churches, Schools, Halls and Private Dwellings supplied at the shortest notice.

Tin Pipe, Sheet Iron Work, Registers, Ventilators, and Jobbing done to order.

☞ Furnaces put up in all parts of the country.

REFERENCES—W. W. Boyington, Carter & Bauer, Architects; W. H. Wells, Sup. Public Schools; James Ward, Esq., Board of Education.

M. W. LESTER, Patentee, 53 Lasalle street, Post Office Box 3600. Chicago, July 14th, 1860. jy14-c730 1y

Chicago Lead Works

Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,

Shot, White Lead,

Red Lead, and

Lytharge.

PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1529. [ja6] E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FAY & COMPANY'S

Machinery Depot,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Have the Largest and Best Assortment of

STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS,

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,

Woodworth Planing Machines,

WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.

Doane's Patent Resawing Machines,
Doane's Stave and Barrel Machinery,
Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners,
Doane's Shingle Machines.

Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOUR & CO'S Celebrated

Dutch Anker Brand

BOLTING CLOTHS.

A Large stock constantly on hand. Also, HART & MUNSON'S

PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.

Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.

At the very Lowest Cash Prices.

W. H. DOANE, Agent, my14d80-1y 133 Clark st., Chicago.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

IRON, NAILS, STEEL

AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

... No. 199 and 201 Washington street. Chicago, Ill.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 200 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, an assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware. ...

TO BRICKMAKERS AND LUMBERMEN.—To Exchange on reasonable terms for

Bricks or Lumber.

Lot (50x125) No. 6, block 38, Canal Trustee's Subdivision of s. w. ¼ sec. 21, township 39, range 14. Apply to M. A. MORKS, Attorney at Law, No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill. ...

Wholesale Houses.

SMALL WARES, BUTTONS AND NOTIONS.

Worsted Hoods, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Corsets and Skirts. Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for

CLOSE CASH PRICES.

A. GRAVES, oc28 78 Lake street, Chicago.

BERLIN WOOLS.

Imported and for sale by A. GRAVES, oc28 78 Lake st., Chicago.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,

62 Lake Street.

We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,000 Boxes TIN PLATE,
8,000 Bdls SHEET IRON,
500 " RUSSIA IRON.
300 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
325 Casks SHEET ZINC,
10 Tons PIG TIN,
18,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 Setts TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 Casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 Doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 Tons SAD IRONS,

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oct2 '60 1y Corner of State and Lake Streets.

1860. Boots & Shoes. 1860.

PEARSON & DANA,

49.......LAKE STREET, (up-stairs).......49

Manufacturers and Jobbers in

Boots and Shoes,

Have now in store a full and complete stock which they offer to the Trade on the most favorable terms.

Dealers in the above line of goods will consult their own interest by examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto is, low rent and small profits. se21-d105 3m

LEATHER.—LEATHER.

FALL STOCK!

Blackburn Bros.,

46.......LAKE STREET.......46

LEATHER

Of superior quality for

Boot and Shoe Makers, Harness Makers and Leather Dealers,

AT BLACKBURN BROTHERS,

au15-c874-3m 46 Lake street

1860. FALL TRADE. 1860.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO

42, 44 and 46

WABASH AVENUE

DRY GOODS

JOBBERS.

FALL TRADE.—

1860.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

Nos. 81 and 83 South Water street,

Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Mens' Wear.

They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and qualities, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all colors and styles. SATINETTS of all grades and styles. Also—A full and complete stock of Tailor's Trimmings.

AGENTS FOR

SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS

TIN PLATE AND HARDWARE,

We offer the following at the lowest market rates:

1000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
350 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
200 " Russia Sheet Iron.
100 " Imitation Sheet Iron.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
6000 Lbs Brazier's Copper.
5000 Lbs Pressed Copper Bottoms.
1000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
2000 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

A full assortment of Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

se4 No. 176 Lake street.

S. W. RIPLEY,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

96 AND 98 LAKE STREET,

(Over Am. Express Co.'s Office,)

Respectfully announces to the trade generally, throughout the Northwest, that he has received his Fall Stock of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

Being one of the largest and best selected stocks west of New York; having taken advantage of the recent forced Auction Sales in New York, he is enabled to offer UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS in prices.

Orders solicited, and promptly attended to by experienced salesmen.

Dealers in the above line of Goods, will consult their best interests by examining his stock before purchasing elsewhere. [se19-66-1m] S. W. RIPLEY.

HATS, CAPS,

Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

AT WHOLESALE.

1860—Fall Trade—1860.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

35.......LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.......35

Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY and PRICES, and solicit a call from our prompt paying merchants. se19'60-1y

FOR THE FALL TRADE

1860.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

28.......LAKE STREET.......28

Have now received an unusually large and complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And are prepared to supply Western Merchants Low Prices.

[au8-c857-3m]

HATS, CAPS,

Furs and Buffalo Robes

AT WHOLESALE.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

56.......LAKE ST., CHICAGO.......56

Offer for sale a large and varied assortment of the above goods at low prices for cash and to a prompt paying trade.

E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SEARS.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

No. 56.......LAKE STREET.......No. 5

[au15-c866-3m]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

NO. 22.......LAKE STREET.......NO. 22

CHICAGO, ILL.

Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade.

We are Agents for the sale of

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,

In all the States without exception.

☞ After the 15th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 22 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue. my14-1y-4630 C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CHESANGE,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS,

341 Broadway, New York, 341.

OFFER to the Trade, a LARGE, FRESH, and WELL-SELECTED assortment of PARIS FANCY GOODS, to which they will receive constant additions, by steamers, during the season. Among their stock may be found nearly all the New Styles and full lines of SILK BEADS, CAPS, HAIR NETS AND COIFFURES, FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS AND ORNAMENTS, SLIDES, BELT BUCKLES AND CLASPS, GILT, &c. SILK WATCH GUARDS, FIRE PLATED CHAINS, SHAWL PINS, BRUSHES, GAITERS, DRESS BUTTONS, FANCY BELTS, STEEL AND GILT JEWELRY, BOHEMIAN ARTICLES, &c., &c.

All of which they offer to the Trade at the lowest market prices and on the most liberal terms.

...

CROCKERY,

FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Britannia Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN,

... 100 LAKE STREET.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET,

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order.

☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders. ...

Wholesale Houses.

JEWETT & BUTLER,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Nails, Glass, Sheet Iron,

Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c.

18 . . . Lake Street . . . 18

SIGN OF THE SCISSORS,

Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICK JEWETT..................OLIVER S. BUTLER.

oc1d155-3m

BUFFALO ROBES.

300 BALES just received and for sale at the

Lowest Prices for Cash.

E. R. KELLOGG & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS

—AND—

Buffalo Robes.

No. 56---Lake Street---No. 56

[se29-d147-1m]

No. 37 Lake St., | IRON BLOCK | No. 43 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores in

Burch's Iron Block.

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions,

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers. ...

1860 - - FALL TRADE - - 1860.

H. W. HUNT & CO.,

33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

Ready Made Clothing,

And Dealers in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., &c.

Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold at The Lowest Prices.

72 LAKE STREET 72

A GOOD PURCHASE

IS

HALF A SALE.

We invite buyers to examine our fall and attractive

FALL STOCK

OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, Notions, Crockery, Glass, &c., &c. ...

TIN PLATE

TINNER'S STOCK,

For sale at Low Prices.

5,000 boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
4,000 bdls. Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
500 " Russia Sheet Iron, 1st quality.
200 " Imitation Russia.
500 " Polished German.
250 casks Sheet Zinc, assorted sizes
10,000 lbs. Brazier's Copper.
15,000 lbs. Copper Pitts.
1,300 bdls. Wire, ass'td Nos. 0 to 20.
10,000 " Annealed Fence Wire.

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, &c., &c.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON,

Metal Warehouse,

45......WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO......45

AGENT FOR

Howe's Improved Standard Scales,

[se15-d67-3m]

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860

G. C. Cook & Co.,

(Successors to Saterlee, Cook & Co.)

16 & 18 - STATE ST., 16 & 18

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

DRIED FRUITS, FISH,

WOODEN WARE, &c.,

Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. Cook & Co.,

16 & 18 - STATE ST. - 16 & 18

se8d33-3m.

1860. Fall Trade. 1860.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

DRY GOODS JOBBERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Boots and Shoes,

AND

HATS AND CAPS.

42 & 44 Lake Street.

The attention of our friends and the Trade generally is earnestly invited to our large and attractive stock, adapted to the FALL TRADE, which we offer at the lowest New York Jobbing prices to cash and prompt paying men.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

[se4-d8-3m]

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE

At Wholesale.

95......SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO......95

Corn Baskets.

BROOMS,	TWINES,
BRUSHES,	CORDAGE,
MEASURES,	MATS,
TUBS,	AXE HANDLES,
CHURNS,	WATER PAILS
BOWLS,	MATCHES,
BATH BRICK,	GUN CAPS.

CEDAR WARE.

Broom Wire, Twine Handles & Tools.

All of which are offered at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

—BY—

WHITE, STEWART & WHITE,

95 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.

[au15-c796-3m]

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 20.......LAKE STREET.......NO. 20

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for Cash or approved credit as low as at Boston and New York. ... Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tip Boots ...

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,

OF SIDNEY KALISH,

188 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., Chicago, Ill.

... [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1860.

Exchange has been close to-day. Most of the banks have refused to sell to each other at any concession from the current rates to customers. One per cent. premium and firm, express the true condition of the market. The buying rate is ¾; but some parties were glad to pay a fraction above that figure.

Gold is quiet. Buying ¾@1 per cent.; selling 1½@1¾, the lower figures for round lots.

The banks have an abundance of means to discount all the legitimate paper that offers. Generally the money market is working comfortably.

NEW BANKING HOUSE.—Arrangements are perfecting for the establishment of a new banking house in this city. B. F. Carver, Esq., the popular cashier of the Marine Bank, is to be the manager and one of the principal owners of the institution. It is now expected that it will be opened about the 20th. The house will have ample capital and will be a valuable addition to the banking facilities of the city. Particulars will be in order when the bank opens.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The last New York Bank statement shows the following figures:

	Sept. 22.	Sept. 29.	
Capital	$69,404,577	$69,404,577	
Loans	123,802,444	124,949,426	Dec....$952,918
Specie	19,998,463	20,177,865	Inc....1,180,484
Circulation	9,480,871	9,487,637	Inc....6,766
Net Deposits	76,869,755	76,382,293	Inc....526,462

ARTISANS' BANK, NEW YORK.—We noticed the failure of the Artisans' bank on Wednesday morning. We take the following facts in relation to the matter from the *Evening Post* of Tuesday:

At an early hour this morning the following notice was distributed among the banks of this city:

"THE PARK BANK, NEW YORK, October 1, 1860.

"The notes and checks of the Artisans' Bank will not be redeemed by this bank after this date. CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier."

At the opening of bank hours the above notice was followed by the announcement that the Artisans' Bank had suspended payment. The recent tribulations of the institution had partially prepared the public mind for such a result, so that little or no surprise is observable in any quarter.

On Saturday last Mr. Platt, the City Chamberlain, transferred a million dollars belonging to the City account to the Park Bank, on the condition of that bank discounting $500,000 of paper, upon which that portion of the City money had been lent. The depositors getting wind of this, in quick succession demanded their money, consequently the bank was obliged to close their doors, refusing to pay a check of $13,000. The directors have applied for a receiver, and Mr. B. F. Camp, one of the directors, will probably be appointed.

Upon the call of the stock of the Artisans' Bank at the Brokers' Board this morning, the best bid was 10, with 46 asked.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 4, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
By Canal	....	5784	11447	7600	....	....	11,000
By G.&C.U.R.R.	970	86780	559	882	803	1972	14180
C.&R.I.R.R.	660	11000	2100	....	....	800	....
I.C.R.R.R.	800	20700	2550	700	700	....	....
C.B.&Q.R.R.	460	16814	6879	....	....	3651	26443
C.&N.W.R.R.	1096	23613	....	160	....	15	2151
C.A.&St.L.	80	5350	700	1050	350	50	....
Total	3646	142780	24235	9653	1873	7654	57055

	Wool lbs.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Lead lbs.	High-wines brls.	Pot's lbs.	Hides lbs.
G.&C.U.R.R.	....	60	14	....	....	191	8270
C.&R.I.R.R.	....	897	60	....	47	....	15577
I.C.R.R.	....	....	81	....	....	....	7516
C.B.&Q.R.R.	....	335	187	....	....	....	13812
C.&N.W.R.R.	....	26	....	....	....	....	6124
C.A.&St.L.R.R.	....	....	97	....	....	212	6004
Total	....	1318	339	....	47	403	66403

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar bu.	Seed lbs.
To Buffalo	....	34910	....	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	1500	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colborne	....	17000	41489	....	....	....	....
To Montreal	620	11287	....	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports	1284	....	....	7408	....	....	....
Total	3404	64127	41489	7408	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Railroad ties, No.	1000	Iron, lbs.	300,000
Staves, No.	40,000	Flour, brls.	1,525
Shingles, No.	800,000	Wheat, bu.	86,705
Lumber, ft.	180,000	Corn, bu.	371
Lath, No.	110,000	Lumber, ft.	2570
Wood, cds.	76	Seeds, lbs.	15,750
Flour, brls.	250	Lard, lbs.	1,600
Fish, pkgs.	10	Broom Corn, bales	128
Lead, lbs.	3,200	Highwines, bbls.	40
Apples, bu.	30	Cattle, No.	4
Wheat, bu.	1000		
Salt, brls.	1000		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL OCT. 2-3.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Wheat, bu.	16,381	Coal, tons	2
Corn, bu.	13,747	Salt, bbls.	388
Oats, bu.	12,460	Lumber, ft.	270,589
Barley, bu.	2,000	Shingles, No.	70,000
Seeds, lbs.	10,680	Lath, No.	65,000
Bran, lbs.	5,715		

The wheat market opened firm, with a fair demand; but under the good supply, it became weaker, and prices receded about ½c from the opening figures—closing however with a firmer feeling. About 160,000 bushels changed hands, at 89@90c for Northwestern Club—principally the latter quotation; 87½@89c for No. 1 Spring; 85½@86c for No. Spring; and 78c for Rejected—closing firm at about 88c for No. 1 and 86c for No. 2 Spring. The demand for Northwestern Club by shippers was quite active, and all that was offered met with ready sale at our quotations. The Flour market was heavy, and the tendency was downward—with limited sales, at $4 40@4.75 for medium to choice Spring extras. Corn was in good demand, and we note a further advance of 1c per bushel. About 75,000 bushels were sold at 41½@42c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 41@42c for No. 1 in store; and 40@41c for No. 2. Oats were in better request, and the market was a shade firmer, with sales of No. 1 at 18½@19c in store, and Canal at 20@20½c afloat. Rye is scarce and firm at 51c in store. The supply of Barley continues good, and the market is exceedingly dull and heavy. Highwines steady at 19@19½c. Timothy Seed more active, but scarce-ly so firm. Flax Seed is in good demand. Hides are firm.

Freights have declined ½c. The engagements to-day were at the following rates: Wheat to Buffalo, 12c; wheat to Oswego, via Collingwood, 17c; corn to Buffalo, 11½c.

BEEF PACKING.—Messrs. Holmes & Son commenced packing beef to-day at the house formerly occupied by G. S. Hubbard & Co.

SEEDS IN CINCINNATI.—Oct. 3—Timothy seed is selling to a moderate extent at $1.10 per bushel, but there is no clover offering, and no inquiry for it. The crop is reported to be good, and saved in excellent condition.

OCEAN FREIGHTS AT NEW YORK—Oct. 3.—Rates were unaltered, while engagements were active. To Liverpool about 80,000 bushels wheat were engaged, in bulk, at 12½@12¾d, and in bags at 13d; 2,500 brls at 3s 6d; 1,000 boxes cheese at 50s, and 300 bales cotton at 7 32d. To London 8,000 bushels wheat were engaged, in ship's bags, at 13½d, 1,000 brls flour at 3s 10½d, and 10 puncheons rum at 45s per 250 gallons. To Bremen 100 bales of cotton at ½c, 50 cases tobacco at 27s 6d. To Havre cotton was going forward moderately at ½c. A foreign vessel was chartered for Liverpool at 12½d for wheat, in bulk, and at 3s 6d for flour. A foreign bark was taken up to load with rosin for Genoa at p. t.

MONTREAL MARKETS.—Oct. 1—Flour—The market has ruled quiet throughout the week, with only a limited demand for shipment. The sales have been chiefly in Superfine—choice lots fetching $5 50, and ordinary to good $5 40@5.45. Fancy is saleable at $5 55, and extra flour is in limited demand at $6 00 per brl. All kinds may be noted dull to day at quotations. GRAIN—Wheat—No large parcels offered for a few days back. U. C. Spring in car loads have been sold throughout the week at $1 16 to $1.20. Oats have again slightly declined. No shipping demand at quotations. Peas have declined to 80 cents., at which they are barely saleable. Barley may be noted a shade lower, dull at quotation. Corn—no sales this week worth noting. Some holders ask 70 cts. PROVISIONS—Beef—No sales worth noting. New Prime Mess in barrels is offered at $10. Pork—small sales throughout the week at $22 for Mess, and 16@16½ for Prime Mess, the latter being scarce and in few hands. Prime is still held firmly at $15.00. Butter is scarcely so firm this week, fair to good sold at 14@14½c; good held at 15c. Lard—Unchanged and dull.

TOLEDO MARKETS, Oct. 3.—The Eastern market on Flour and Wheat to day was not constructed favorably and sales are restricted. A fair business is doing in Corn at former rates. Flour—Fine $3 25@3.50; superfine $4@4.25; extra $4 37@4 75; XX and fancy $5@5.25. Rye flour $3.50@3 75. Buckwheat, $4 00. No sales reported. Wheat—Sale 500 bu white on p. t; 2,000 bu Red at $1.10. Corn—Sales 2,000 bu at 50c; 1,500 bu, 600 bu, 500 bu at same figure. Oats—Sales 300 bu at 25c. Rye—56c. Barley—Spring 65c; Winter 70c. Freights—To Buffalo rates have been 2½@3c.

CLEVELAND MARKETS, October 3.—Received, 2,975 bu wheat. There were no sales reported on 'Change to-day. After 'Change yesterday, it is said, that 10,000 bu red wheat sold at $1.12 free on board, and 2,000 bu do at $1.10½c free on board. Corn is dull at 46@47c. Oats 27c.

ALBANY BARLEY MARKET, Oct. 2.—The Barley market continues very active and the supply is good. Choice lots of Canada are firmly held, but those not so desirable are easier to purchase; yesterday afternoon 23,800 bu Canada West sold at 85c; to-day 4,500 bu do, slightly mixed with two-rowed at 81c; 5,000 bu Brockport at 77c; 22,000 bu Canada East—part yesterday afternoon, at 81@82c; 7,000 bu choice do at 85c; 1,500 bu winter at 80c; 2,000 bu Clinton Co., yesterday, a very bright lot at 84½c, making the aggregate sales 65,800 bu. The market closed firm for choice lots.

HAY IN NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—Sales 200 bales Western in two lots at $33, and 250 in two lots at $34@$35 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati *Price Current* of yesterday reviews the market as follows:

Up to within the last day or two of the week the market for provisions was very dull and nothing of consequence doing. Monday a demand arose for bacon shoulders, and yesterday for mess pork, and this resulted in sales of 300 hhds of bacon at 8¼@11¢ for shoulders and sides, and 300 bbls mess pork, first class brands, at $18. Second class brands are offered at $17.75. This caused the market to close firmer, and holders asked 9c for bacon shoulders last evening. Nothing done in bulk meat, and indeed we may say there is very little of it now in market, so that prices must be regarded nominal. Clear bacon sides may be quoted at 13½@13¾c. The stock of lard is exhausted, except a thousand kegs or so, which are held at 13c. Butchers' lard is selling at 11c, without barrels. We heard of no contracts for new stuff during the week, for future delivery. Not much inquiry. There are parties willing to take mess pork at $16 for December, and bulk meat at 6¼ and 8¼, and lard at 10¼ for November and 10c for December, but the Cincinnati packers are not disposed to enter into contracts for the future, either as buyers or sellers, preferring the legitimate to the speculative trade, and therefore seem disposed to defer their operations until the season fully opens. With reference to English bacon, we did not hear of a transaction during the week. There are buyers for future delivery, say the last half of December, at 8½c for Cumberland middles, 8½c for long rib do; 9½c for long clear, and 9½c for short middles, but those disposed to sell ask ½c higher.

MILWAUKEE MARKETS.—Oct. 3—The *Sentinel* of this morning reviews the market as follows:

The receipts of wheat to-day were 77,829 bus—a rather smaller amount than was looked for. The market opened this morning at the closing prices of yesterday afternoon, but soon declined ½c, buyers refusing to go outside of 91c for No. 1 in store. On 'Change an effort was made to establish a still further decline of 1c, but sellers pretty much all holding back, shippers came into market towards the close and bought freely at 91c, and 89c for No. 2. The storm somewhat restricted business, and the sales in the aggregate were inside of 60,000 bus, at 90@91½c for No 1 spring in store; 88@89c for No. 2, and 92½@94½ for Club, the market closing firmly at 91c for No. 1, and 89c for No. 2. There was a good demand for flour, chiefly for the Boston and Portland markets, and about 1890 brls changed hands at $4.60@4.75 for fair to choice extra; $3.50@3 60 for country superfine, and at $5@5.12½ for white winter.

Grain freights declined ½@1c; vessels freely offered at 12½c for wheat to Buffalo. The brigs Fox, D. Ferguson, and schrs W. G. Grant, and Lookout were chartered at this rate.

Tidewater Receipts.

The receipts at tidewater of Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Barley, for the 4th week of September, 1860, and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu
1860	56,600	1,071,700	241,000	222,100
1859	28,700	245,900	172,500	34,000
Increase	27,900	825,800	68,500	188,100

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the year 1860 and '59, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1860	578,000	8,715,300	11,585,800	389,600
1859	272,200	1,447,100	2,271,900	245,600
Increase	305,800	7,268,200	9,313,900	144,000

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 1,759,440 bbls of flour.—[Albany Statesman, 2d.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1860.

FREIGHTS—Declined ½c per bushel. The engagements were: To Buffalo; Props. Mendota, Fountain City, Evergreen City and Edith, and schr Grapeshot, wheat at 12c; schr Kyle Spangler, corn at 11½c. To Port Colborne: schr. Geo. Foot and brig Banner, wheat at 12c. To Oswego: prop. Kenosha, wheat, via Collingwood, at 17c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,646 brls; shipped, 3,404 brls. Market dull. Sales were: 50 brls "Kennedy" choice Spring extra at $4.75; 100 brls "Waverly" at $4.60 del; 100 brls good Spring extra at $4 45 del.; 100 brls "air do at $4.40 del; 200 brls "Princeton" on private terms; 88 brls "Rock River" super at $3.65 del; 50 brls "Mason's" White Winter extra at $5.05 del.; 100 brls "Oak Grove" Spring extra on private terms.

WHEAT—Received, 142,780 bu, shipped, 64,127 bu. Market steady. Sales were:—15,000 bu Northwestern Club at 90c in store; 1000 bu do at 89½c in store; 200 bu do at 89c in store; 200 bu No. 1 Spring at 89c in store; 5000 bu do at 88½c in store; 10,000 bu do at 88½c in store; 40,000 bu do at 88c in store; 1500 bu do at 87½c in store; 10,000 bu No. 2 Spring at 86c in store; 10,000 bu do at 85½c in store; 45,000 bu do at 85½c in store; 2100 bu Rejected at 78c in store; 4700 bu No. 2 Red Winter at 91c in store.

CORN—Received, 24,235 bu; shipped, 41,489 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were:—2,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 41½c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 42c afloat; 7000 bu No. 1 at 41c in store; 8000 bu do at 41½c in store; 24,000 bu do at 40½c in store; 20,000 bu do at 41c in store.

OATS—Received, 9,653 bu; shipped, 7,408 bu. Market steady. Sales were:—330 bags at 20c delivered; 5,500 bu No 1 at 20½c afloat; 5,000 bu inspected (not as good as No. 1) at 20c afloat; 1,000 bu No. 1 at 19c in store; 7,000 bu do 18½c in store.

RYE—Received, 1,873 bu. Firm. 1,400 bu No. 1 at 51c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 7,654 bu. Market dull and heavy. Sales were as follows:—1,300 bu prime at 60c on track; 700 bu No. 1 at 58c on track; 1,000 bu No. 2 in bags at 55c delivered; 300 bu do at 48c in store; 700 bu do at 50c on track.

SEEDS—Received, 57,055 lbs. Market scarcely as firm. Sales were:—440 bu prime at $2.15; 14 bags do at $2.14; 25 bags at $2.12½. FLAX—39 bags at $1.20 delivered—not prime.

HIGHWINES—Received, 47 brls. Market steady. Sales were:—150 brls city at 19½; 40 brls country at 19c; 84 brls at 18¾c.

ALCOHOL—41½@43½c per gal.

MESS PORK—Firm at $19.50.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

BROOM CORN—Prime in fair request, but common dull. Sales to-day were:—8 tons common, loose, at $55,00.

CRANBERRIES—20 bbls prime at $8,10 ℔ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—1,000 lbs unpared peaches at 8c—30 days.

BUTTER—Good firkin in fair demand at 11@11½c; common dull at 9½@10½c. Choice dairy is good request at 12@14½c.

HIDES—Received, 66,403 lbs. Market firm. Green Salted, 7½@7¾c; Calf 9c; Dry Flint, 14@14½c.

EGGS—In good demand for shipment. Sales were:—18 bbls at 10c; 25 bbls at 10½c; 10 bbls at 11c.

POTATOES—In good demand at 25c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.75 per doz.

TALLOW—Packers are holding at 10c, without buyers' Prime Butchers in demand at 9½@9¾c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1305 Hogs, 339 Beeves. Hogs are in good supply and the market is heavy and about 12½c lower. Beef Cattle are more active to-day, on account of packers purchasing, but there is no change in prices. Sales were:

71	Beeves, averaging	1100	lbs at	$2.47½
75	..	1000	..	2.25
58	..	1000	..	2.15
30	..	1245	..	2.85
15	..	1410	..	3.25
47	Hogs	260	..	5.60
38	..	240	..	5.40
191	..	278	..	5.58
200	..	260	..	5.25

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 4.

ASHES—Steady. Sales 50 brls at $5.25 pots and $5.50 for pearls.

FLOUR—Opened steady with a moderate demand for export and home consumption, and closed dull with only limited export inquiry at our quotations. Sales 17,000 brls at $5.25@5.35 per barrel for superfine state; at $5.45@5.55 for extra state; $5.25@5.37 for super western; $5.45@5.70 for common to medium extra western, and $5.70@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian flour scarce, with moderate business doing at previous prices. Sales 400 brls at $5 60@7.50 for common to choice extra, with very little below $6. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Small sales at $3.50@4.0 for common to choice super. Corn meal dull and drooping. 100 brls Jersey sold at $3.50.

WHISKY—In moderate request. Sales 300 brls at 23¼@23½c, chiefly inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat in pretty good demand for export, with an advance of @1c ℔ bu. Sales 79,000 bu winter red western at $1.30@1.31; 5,600 bu do on ship board at equal to $1.30; 38,000 bu Milwaukee Club at $1 22@1.24; 24,100 bu Chicago Spring at $1.15 for No 2 and 1.20 for No 1. 4000 bu amber Iowa at $1.24. 15,000 bu white Ohio, Ind and Can at 1.37@1.40, chiefly at 1.37@1 37½. 10,700 bu white California part at 1.25 and the remainder on p. t. 2400 bu white Mich at 1.43@1 45 and 1600 bu unsound white western at 1.20. Rye quiet at 78@80—supply moderate and demand fair. Barley steady, sales 1500 bu state at 79@80. Corn scarce and with fair demand; market rules quite firm; sales 47,000 bu at 70 for mixed western afloat and in store, including one cargo of inferior at 69¾, and 76 in store for very choice western. Oats plenty and dull. Sales at 35@38 for western, Canadian and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and without striking change. Sales 700 brls at $19.12@19.25 for new mess; $19 for old mess; $14.62@14.75 for new prime; 13.25 for old prime. Beef quiet and steady. Sales 375 brls at $4@4.75 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $7@10 for repacked mess; $10.50@11.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef and beef hams dull and nominally unchanged. Cut meats very dull and at 8¾@9c for shoulders; 10@11c for hams. Lard quiet and steady. Sales 240 brls. at 12¾@13¼, and 100 kegs at 13¼c. Butter selling at 11@15c for Ohio; 16@21c for State. Cheese steady at 9½@11½c for inferior to prime.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm. Sales 700 hhds Cuba at 6¾@7½c; 60 Cuba Muscovado at 6¼c and 50 bxs Havana at 6¾c. Molasses continues steady.

MONEY—Easier.

STOCKS—Better. C B & Q 86¾; C & R I 78¾; G & C 78½; C & Pitt 23, b 30; I C scrip 82¾; C & T 44½; M S 21¾; M S gtd 46½c; M C 6½; Harlem 2½; Do prf 49½; Huds 63 b 30; Erie 35¾ s 30; N Y C 87¾; U S Trust Co 130; Pac Mail 84; Canton 22, b 60; M C 8s 91; Erie 3d mtg 101; Mo 6s 78.

Foreign Markets.

PER CITY OF BALTIMORE.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather favorable for crops though variable. Richardson, Spence & Co, Wakefield, N. & Co., report flour firm 29s@31s 6d for American.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and slightly high for prime white; red 11@12s; white 12@13s 3d. Corn buoyant and 6d@1s higher; mixed 35s 6d@36; white 38s@39s.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard steady at 63@64s. Tallow firm and rather high; sales at 53@54s.

ROSIN—Dull at 5@5s 3d for common. Spirits turpentine dull at 31s 6d@32s.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull. Coffee firm. Rice quiet.

ASHES—Quiet at 27s 6d@28s for pots; 28s@29s 6d for pearls.

LONDON MARKET.—BREADSTUFFS—Buoyant. Wheat 1s @2s higher on the week.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull. Coffee firm but dull. Tallow firm at 55s. Linseed Oil 30s 3.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols were quoted on Wednesday at 93¼@93⅜. Money 93⅜ on account. American securities—Sales of Ill Central Shares at 16½@16¾ discount; Erie shares 30½@31. N Y Cent shares at @81. M C 8s 91.

[LATEST BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Sept, 27.—Breadstuffs quiet but firm. Provisions dull.

LONDON, Sept. 27—P. M.—Consols 93¼. Money 93⅛@93¼ on account.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Oct. 4.

FLOUR—Steady at $5.50 for extra state.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; sales 10,000 bu Milwaukee Club at $1.14½; 4,000 do on p. t.; 6,400 bu No 1 Chicago spring at $1.13½; 3,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.10. Corn and other grains quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Flour 28c, wheat 10c, corn 9@9½c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—65,400 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn; 7,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 brls flour, 50,600 bu wheat, 29,000 bu barley.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Oct. 4, 1860.

FLOUR—Market steady with fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat opened lower but closed firm, parties apart. Sales—30,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.01@1.02; 6,000 bu red winter at $1,15. Corn firmer at close; sales of 18,000 bu at 50@50½c. Barley firm and in good demand; sales of 12,500 bu on p. t.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales at 21½c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—65c on flour, 16c on wheat; 15 on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 brls flour, 19,000 bu wheat, 14,000 bu corn, 4,000 bu oats, 3,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—5,000 brls flour, 172,000 bu wheat, 23,000 bu corn, 41,000 bu oats.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..................Oct. 4.

Stmr Comet, Evans, Grand Haven, 40 tons mdze, 7 brls apples, 50 brls flour, 350 bags wheat, 30 boxes peaches.
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St Joseph, 1,000 RR ties, 10 m staves, 200 brls flour, 10 bxs fish.
Prop Ogontz, Dougall, Green Bay, 800 m shingles.
Prop Mendota, Crosby, Buffalo. 53 pkgs mdze, 47 pkgs tin, 58 pigs lead.
Prop E H Fox, Tileson, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Helen Kent, Reid, Painter's Pier, 76 cds wood.
Schr Orion, Leah, Muskegon, 70 m lath.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Africa, Moore, Oswego, 150 tons railroad iron, 800 brls salt.
Schr Mars, Spratt, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.
Schr C North, Seals, Grand River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Hirondelle, Jones, Kalamazoo, 40 m lumber, 150 m shingles.

CLEARED..................Oct. 4.

Stmr Comet, Evans, Grand Haven, 25 tons mdze, 40 bbls highwines, 90 bbls meal, 4 cattle.
Prop Montezuma, Robbins, St. Joseph.
Prop Sun, Inson, Collingwood, 1825 bbls flour, 10,000 bu wheat, 630 bags wheat.
Prop Edith, Hurt, Buffalo, 186 bags corn, 307 lbs mdze, 257 kegs butter, 122 bales broom corn, 18 kegs lard, 15,000 bu wheat, 400 bbls flour, 175 bags seeds.
Bark Saracen, Kinney, Buffalo, 19,236 bu wheat.
Schr Helen Kent, Kinney, Painter's Pier.
Schr Wm Tell, Tuttle, Kalamazoo.
Schr Dreadnaught, Daggett, Oswego, 17,500 bu wheat.
Schr Sacramento, Tobert, Manistee, 19¼ tons hay.
Schr Africa, Moore, Buffalo, 11,150 bu wheat.
Schr Reciprocity, Brenton, Buffalo, 13,500 bu wheat.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 3—Cleared, propeller Racine, Brett, Chicago.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3—Arrived, propellers Plymouth, Dickson, Chicago; Wenona, Conkey do. Cleared, bark E B Morgan, Humphrey, do; brigs Fanny Gardner, Sullivan, do; Wm Treat, Bain, do; J G Deshler, Gale, Cleveland; schrs C Reeve, Donahue, Chicago; Ellen Williams, McDonnell, do; White Cloud, Elsey, do.

OSWEGO, Oct 1—Cleared, S J Holley, Hayes, Chicago. Oct. 2—Arrived, schr Armada, —— Chicago. Cleared, schrs W S Nelson, Patten, Chicago; Kate Richmond, Parsons, do.

Passed Detroit.

OCT. 2—UP—Prop Dacotah; bark R G. Winslow; schrs Dream, Josephine, T Perry, Arctic, E Allan, Frederick, Lively, Midnight.

DOWN—Props Quincy, Wenona, Mary Stewart, Gen Taylor, Vermont; schrs R S Taylor, Herald, Melrose.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............Oct. 2.

Col. Stearns, Athens, 23 c yds rubble stone, 24 c yds dimension stone.
Resolute, Athens, 90 c yds rubble stone.
M. O'Connor, LaSalle, 3500 bu wheat, 800 bu corn, 5715 lbs iron.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 4000 bu wheat.
Marion, Ottawa, 2800 bu corn, 1000 bu barley.
Troubadour, Lockport, 3000 bu wheat.
R E Goodell, Ottawa, 6400 bu oats.
Celestial, Ottawa, 4700 bu corn.

CLEARED............Oct. 2.

Oneida, Ottawa.
Golden Cloud, Lasalle.
Mariner, Morris.
Resolute, Athens.
Col Stearns, Athens.
Humboldt, Joliet, 52,049 ft lumber.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 62,895 ft lumber.

ARRIVED............Oct. 3.

Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 1847 bu corn, 2384 bu wheat.
Badger State, Lasalle, 1800 bu wheat, 1806 bu corn.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 1600 bu wheat, 2800 bu corn, 113 bags seed.
Clyde, Seneca, 4000 bu oats, 2000 bu corn.
B A Thorp, Joliet, 3000 bu oats, 20.0 bu corn.
W H Brown, South Lockport, 35 c yds dimension stone.
Geo Washington, Athens, 90 c yds rubble stone.
Investigator, Athens, 84 c yds rubble and 3 c yds dimension stone.
Rescue, Athens, 74 c yds rubble stone, 8 c yds dimension stone.

CLEARED............Oct 3.

Troubadour, Lockport, 2 tons coal.
Rockrun, Ottawa, 40 brs salt.
M O'Connor, LaSalle, 100 brls salt, 20 brls lime, 2 brls stucco, 10 bu hair.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa.
Rescue, Athens.
Investigator, Athens.
W H Brown, S Lockport.
Marion, Ottawa.
Caroline, Lasalle, 23,000 ft lumber, 28 brls salt, 1800 lbs fruit
Thomas, Ottawa 50 brls salt.
R Goodell, Ottawa.
Portland, Morris, 12,00 feet lumber, 50,000 shingles, 50,000 lath.
Edinburgh, Marseilles, 2000 ft siding, 20,000 shingles, 15,000 lath.
George, Morris, 69,643 ft lumber, 20,000 feet siding, 3 brls flour.
T L Alexander, Lockport, 300 sacks salt, 5252 pkgs merchandise, 1 bale hops, 45,345 ft lumber.

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GIN.

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OFFICE CHESTS AND POCKET CASES,
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$2000 REWARD.

Two thousand dollars will be paid ($1000 for each) for the recovery of the bodies of MRS. GARTH and MISS ANNA GARTH, of Paris, Ky., who were among the victims of the Lady Elgin Disaster.

Mrs. Garth was five feet five inches in height, sandy hair, four upper front teeth artificial.

Miss Anna Garth was five feet four inches in height, light hair, teeth regular and even, lasting gaiters, very small feet.

Full descriptions of both as to dresses and jewelry, are left with Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, Gen. Rufus King, of the Sentinel, at Milwaukee, and C. H. Upham, City Clerk, at Racine, Wis. se27-d135-2w

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se25d1m Basement of No. 16 State street.

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We have a large stock on hand, and will sell them at ten per cent. less than any other Safes in market, for Cash.
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LAKE STREET MILLS will supply orders for New White Winter Flour without advance in price. All of our superior brands of flour at low rates. We have a new run of stone for Corn Meal and Feed, and shall supply orders at low rates. Goods warranted, and delivered in the city free of charge. STEVENS & NORRIS, West Lake and Desplain streets.

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Formerly of New York, has opened an Infirmary in Chicago on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods in this and other countries for the treatment of ALL Chronic Diseases. Fee Card in Weekly. General city practice attended to. Office 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. CONSULTATION FREE. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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—SYLVESTER MARSH, manufacturer of and dealer in Caloric Dried Grain, Meal, Feed, &c. The Meal is superior in quality, and will keep for years in any climate. Cargoes of Corn for Foreign shipment Dried so as to preserve its original quality for any port on the Ocean. Office of Caloric Grain Drier north end of Rush street bridge.

SWEET CIDER.—New Cider, in half barrel kegs and full sized barrels, fresh from the press, is for sale at H. P. STANLEY'S, 168 South Water st. "N. B. Parties desiring, can have the fermentation checked, so that the Cider will remain sweet for a long time, at a trifling additional cost.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—Miss ADA L. HOYT, Writing and Rapping Test Medium, will give sittings for the investigation of these phenomena, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 24 South Desplaines street. Terms, $1.00 an hour for one or two persons.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL
Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by
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ROLL STOVE POLISH AND
British Lustre, for sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 144 & 146 Lake street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Sardinians Bombarding Ancona.

The Fortress of Santa Leo and Castellan Surrender to the Sardinians.

Cardinal Antonelli Calls for Aid from the Catholic Powers.

GARIBALDI WILL MARCH AGAINST VENICE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 4.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool on Wednesday, 26th ult., via Queenstown 27th, passed this point at three o'clock this afternoon.

The steamship Palestine from Quebec arrived at Liverpool on the 25th. The steamship Fulton from New York arrived at Southampton on the 26th.

Italian affairs were unchanged. The Garibaldians were concentrated on the heights of Volturno, preparing to attack the Neapolitans. The Sardinians were bombarding Ancona by land and sea, and making further advances in the interior.

The cardinals continued to advance in the Papal States. The fortress of Saute Leo had surrendered after some hours firing, and was occupied by the Sardinians. Ancona was bombarded nine hours by Sardinian vessels without much effect. The reply was vigorous.

Later dispatches say the cannonade by land and sea continued, but at intervals. The Sardinians occupied the fortress of Cartellan.

The official Roman journal contains Cardinal Antonelli's note claiming the assistance of the Catholic powers.

Garibaldi had concentrated his troops on the hights of Volturno preparatory to attacking the Neapolitans. The Garibaldians had met with some reverses near Capua.

Garibaldi, in a fresh proclamation, says that he will join the Sardinian troops at Rome, and begin a march against Venice.

The antagonism between Garibaldi and the Piedmontese government continued.

The King of Naples had published a decree, at Gaeta, ordering a state of siege in all the Provinces where a revolutionary struggle exists, and cashiering all officers of the Marine as guilty of high treason except those of one vessel, which went to Gaeta. The Republican cause was gaining ground in Naples and influence over Garibaldi.

It was reported that Victor Hugo had arrived at Naples.

Cardinal Sparza had been expelled from Naples by the dictatorial government. It was positively asserted, notwithstanding official contradiction, that Napoleon sought an invitation to Warsaw at the royal meeting. Breadstuffs were advancing in France. The Bourse was firm at 68f 50c.

English news is unimportant. There was a severe storm on the southern and eastern coasts, and some shipwrecks. The weather was broken, but fine and promising.

There have been two failures in the trade. Mr. Wm. Archer & Sons of London, for £45,000, and Thomas Nokes for £20,000.

Additional by the Connaught.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 2.—The following is additional news by the steamship Connaught which arrived here at three o'clock this morning.

The King of Naples was supposed to be still at Capua, which town was barricaded and armed. It was reported that the King's troops and the forces of Garibaldi had exchanged shots at the outposts near Capua.

The French Minister was to quit Naples on the 27th of September.

Garibaldi had declared in a letter that there exists an irreconcilable difference between his policy and that of Count Cavour. It was reported that the quarrel between the Sardinian Government and Garibaldi had arrived at such a pitch that Victor Emanuel had determined to proceed to Naples for personal intercourse with Garibaldi. The Neapolitan Minister had resigned, and it was reported that Signor Conforte had been called upon.

SARDINIA AND ROME.—The official bulletin of the battle of Castle Fiderdo, and the published details agree with the previous statements concerning it. Among the 400 prisoners taken by the Sardinians were upwards of thirty officers, some of high rank. In consequence of the victory, 4,000 Papal troops, mostly foreigners, including fifty officers and all the guards of Lamoriciere, with six guns, amunition, etc., capitulated on the 10th September, and laid down their arms.

The Telegraph Difficulties.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Amos Kendall having recently published a pamphlet in which he denies that a majority of the Directors of the American Telegraph company sympathize in the quarrelsome manifesto of Russell and Alden of the Executive Committee, against the Associated Press, Mr. Russell has to day published a rejoinder, in which he re-asserts, in substance, that a majority of the Directors have resolved to break up all associations of the press.

It is hardly necessary to say that all sane men regard Russell's and Alden's threats as utterly beneath contempt. The telegraph lines of the New York and New Foundland Telegraph Co., extending from Port Hood to St. John and Cape Race, N. F., and from Sackville to Charlottetown, P. E. I., in all about 800 or 900 miles have been leased for a term of years by the N. Y. Associated Press under Mr. R. McKay, the past and present excellent Gen. Superintent of the lines. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of November next.

Much more extended arrangements are being made to intercept the European steamers off Cape Race, with every prospect of obtaining news from a large proportion of the passing steamers, which now numbers about 200 per annum from Europe. Arrangements are also in progress by which the commercial public will have greatly increased and more desirable facilities for transacting European and other business over the Newfoundland line.

Movements of the Prince.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The dinner party at the President's to-night was prolonged till 10 o'clock. There were present, besides the President's family and royal guests, the members of the Cabinet and their wives. The Marine Band was in full attendance, playing, among others, the national airs of Britain and America. The President will give a reception tomorrow from 12 to 1 o'clock, in honor of Lord Renfrew.

Lord Renfrew and suite, including Lord Lyons, accompanied the Secretary of War to the Capitol this morning, and under the escort of Capt. Franklin, Superintendent, and William Walker, architect of the Capitol extension, Mayor Berrett and Capt. Dannington, took a hasty survey of all objects of interest. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the reception, the east room of the Executive mansion was crowded with spectators, more so than on any New Year's occasion. The members of the Cabinet, the Army and Navy officers in uniform, were among those present. The Marine Band enlivened the gay, exciting, and brilliant scene. The Baron and suite were in a row prominent to all spectators. On his left was Lord Lyons, and on his right the President, who conducted the ceremony of introduction. It was noticed that while he freely shook hands with the gentlemen, he took those of the ladies only when they were first offered. A bow from his Royalty generally sufficed. Not more than half an hour was thus occupied, and this proved a disappointment, for even after the party retired crowds kept excitedly rushing into the mansion, and the deafening sounds of the music increasing the confusion. Those who were disappointed in not seeing Lord Renfrew in the East Room were gratified at his appearance at a window in full view of the crowd.

Arrival of the Pony Express—Later from California and Oregon.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to the 22d ult., arrived here last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22d.—The People's Reform party of San Francisco has decided to nominate a full municipal ticket, irrespective of politics.

The State Agricultural Fair opened at Sacramento on the 20th, under very favorable auspices. The largest receipts in a single day exceeded $4,000. The best feature of the Fair is said to be the display of blooded stock, requiring four hundred and fifty stalls for their accommodation.

There is nothing later concerning the Oregon Senatorial election. It is said to be the intention to elect Baker and Nesmith, whether a quorum can be got up in the Senate or not. As the Senate organized and elected its Sergeant-at-Arms without a quorum, it is doubtful if that officer has power to arrest absent Senators.

Advices from British Columbia are to the 9th ult. The Siberian Russian fleet of war vessels had been ordered to the Peiho.

The Wilson G. Hunt brought down about fifteen thousand dollars in dust. The miners on Rock Creek are making good wages.

Republican Demonstration in Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The Wide Awake demonstration in this city to-day drew together a very large crowd of persons, variously estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000, who were addressed at the Fair grounds from two stands by Hon. Thomas Corwin, Hon. R. C. Schenck, Gen. S. F. Carey, Samuel Craighead, and others. The procession to day was not of the demonstrative kind, the greater portion of the crowd having gone to the grounds before an attempt was made to form the masses into a line of march. Tables were set at three different halls in the city, bountifully supplied with edibles for the delegations from abroad; but the grand finale of to-night is undoubtedly the largest demonstration ever witnessed in Dayton since 1840. The torch-light procession was nearly an hour passing a given point—the number of torches in the procession being about 2000. The city is very handsomely illuminated, and the streets are in a glow of excitement, being very much crowded with spectators. There has also been speaking all the evening from the Court House steps to an immense crowd of enthusiastic Republicans.

Bell-Everett Demonstration in Missouri.

ST. JOSEPH, Oct. 4.—One of the largest political demonstrations ever witnessed in Missouri is being held here to day by the Bell and Everett party. At an early hour the city was thronged from abroad. A procession of a mile and a half in length was formed, with bands of music and banners flying, which repaired to the Fair grounds, where they were addressed by distinguished speakers. To-night a procession with 1000 torches and transparencies, bands playing and bells ringing, are parading the streets. The city is brilliantly illuminated and appears all ablaze. It is estimated that not less than 15,000 people visited the city today. The greatest excitement and enthusiasm prevails throughout.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The President has appointed J. J. Sprengle of Pennsylvania, Consul to Venice, vice Sarmiento resigned. John A. Parker, of Virginia, Consul to Honolulu, vice Buell, declined. Chas. Richmond of Michigan, Consul to Lahaina, vice Chandler, recalled and Wm. C. Burchard of New York, Consul to Comayagua and Zegucigalpa in Honduras.

Artizans' Bank.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Augustus Smith has been appointed receiver of the Artizans' Bank. He is Vice President of the Nassau Bank.

Death of Rembrandt Peale.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4—Rembrandt Peale, the eminent painter, died this morning, aged 83.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

FOUR SMITH, Sept. 4.—The Overland mail from San Francisco September 14, arrived here last evening at eight o'clock, with five passengers. Everything is reported quiet along the route.

The names of the men murdered by a party of Mexicans at Hollandville station, near Los Angeles, the circumstances of which were previously reported, are J. T. Williams, late of Milwaukee, and G. W. Langley, of Hebron, Licking county, Ohio. It did not appear that robbery was the object of the murderers, for nothing was carried from the premises. The unfortunate men were in the service of the Mail Company at the time the deed was committed.

Railroad News.

TOLEDO, Oct. 4.—At the meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday, the following Board of Directors was unanimously elected for the ensuing year: A. Boody, J. B. Varnum, J. H. Knox, E. D. Morgan, B. Wilson, J. Richardson, Jas. T. Soutter, Henry A. Kent, H. Morrison, Wm. Baker, Warren Alburn, Geo. Cecil, James Spears, Robert Breckinridge, and Wm. Kent.

The officers of the road for the preceding year were all re-elected, with the exception of J. B. Varnum, of N. Y., elected Treasurer in the place of B. Wilson.

Senator Seward at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 4.—A large mass meeting of Republicans were addressed here to-day by Senators Seward and Wade, General Nye and others. The speakers were met and escorted to the place of meeting by an immense procession of Wide Awakes, bands of music, horsemen and carriages. There will be a torchligh procession this evening. Gov. Seward and other speakers go east in the morning.

The Arkansas Murderers.

VAN BUREN, Ark., Oct. 4.—The murderer has confessed his guilt and been lodged in jail. Two horse thieves named Owen and Robinson, were arrested this morning, and will probably meet summary punishment.

The Vigilance Committee are actively engaged in ridding the country of a host of lawless characters who infest counties bordering on the Indian country. All suspected persons are closely watched.

Florida Election.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3.—Fernando gives Walton for Governor 150 majority over Hopkins, and Hilton for Congress 155 majority over Allen Baldwin. Duval county gives a Breckinridge majority.

Garibaldi Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 4.—The Germans and Italians are holding a festival here to-day in honor of Garibaldi. A procession with music, banners, &c., is now marching through the streets.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
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Of All Quarries, and
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Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales,
—AND—
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, AC.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,
would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

25 horse power	$990	30 horse power	$1,250
12 "	875	35 "	1,396
14 "	700	40 "	1,678
16 "	800	45 "	2,000
18 "	1100	60 "	2,260

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve.
For Flour Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. Wholesale supply.
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
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225..........LAKE STREET..........225
Corner of Franklin Street.
Self Sealing, Self-Testing, Reliable
Fruit Cans and Jars,
A new article with a flexible cap, (which requires no cement,) which shows at once the presence of air within the Jar. Also, a variety of other styles of Cans and Jars.
Winship's Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
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Ice Boxes, Water-Coolers, Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, &c., &c.
Kedzie's Water Filter, Sitting, Plunge, Shower Baths, &c.
ALSO—Wooden Ware, Japanned Tin Ware, Palm Tin Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Registers, Ventilators, and the "HOTSPUR" Air Tight, Large Oven Cooking Stove.
☞ Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Plumbing and Japanning done promptly.
E. W. GROSVENOR,
(Successor to Thomas George,)
225 LAKE STREET..........COR. FRANKLIN

THE ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
And grows more and more popular every day.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.
PROF. WOOD: Then will please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative, about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee would not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."
Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.
LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.
I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.
Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.
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Hard Rubber Riggs Truss.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a Truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in for proper pleasure, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the miseries of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Riggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY,
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MOUNT VERNON BANK, IN PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—In accordance with a decree of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, &c., within and for the County of Providence, on the 22nd June 30, A. D. 1860, the undersigned hereby give notice that the time within which the holders of the bills of the Mount Vernon Bank were required to present the same to him has been extended to January 1, A. D. 1861, and that certificates of deposit will be given for all bills so presented at his office, No. 25 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., any bills of said Bank, prior to that time.
Also, that a dividend of fifty cents on each dollar was ordered by said Court on all bills deposited with the Receiver on or before July 1, A. D. 1860, and that said dividend is now payable at the office of the Receiver on presentation of the certificates of deposit heretofore given.
CHARLES F. BROWNELL,
Receiver of Mount Vernon Bank.
Providence, July 2, 1860.

2000 MATTS CASSIA,
REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
400 Bags RIO COFFEE
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500 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE.
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Sewing Machine Agents Wanted
In every county throughout the States, to sell R. S. Payne's Metropolitan Family Lock, Elastic, Fast Grover & Baker's stitch $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the same for which Lewis Cornell has acted as General Agent for the last few weeks.
These machines are adapted to all varieties of work, giving perfect satisfaction, and are warranted equal in any respect to those selling at a higher price. A large per-centage allowed, and great inducements to enterprising and efficient Agents. We also have Sims & Johnston's Improved Patent Adjustable Hemmer.
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$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.
The only one taking this stitch sold for less than $90. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, stability and speed, and manner of forming the stitch, it is very much like and Warranted to do as much and as well as the celebrated
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We also have the
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Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $28 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $50 machine, or money refunded. We will send either of both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of sixty days if they are not satisfied. No connection with Cornell & Co.
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We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, (under the same patent,) for Crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone.
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In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers and others, who once use these medicines, will never afterwards be without them.
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Leaving the Dock foot of Cincinnati street, at 7 o'clock P. M. Which, running in connection with the unequaled Canal facilities of this Company, comprise
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